DEATH
OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE Court of Great Britain is in mourning. The prospective gay and festive season is suddenly arrested, and grief, with its sombre accompaniments, is paramount at the palace of our beloved Sovereign. The warm-hearted uncle of Queen Victoria, the friend of the poor, the domestic and virtuous DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, has unexpectedly received the awful summons of Death, and passed through that ordeal imperative on mortality when entering into immortality.

CHARITY!—Divine attribute—"that droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven"—in him, mourns the loss of a sincere apostle. Our country is famed among the nations of the earth for the number, extent, magnificence, and munificence of its private charitable institutions, and hardly one exists in our gigantic metropolis but owned the late revered Duke of Cambridge as its friend and patron. Widely, too, did this patronage differ from that which usually passes under such an appellation. An influential name to glitter over the altar of benevolence, for an oblation of money, did not, in the estimation of the late duke, constitute the entire duties of a patron to a charitable institution. In his correct and sincere opinion, the carrying into full and efficient effect the purposes which gave vitality to the institution was considered a duty that people had a right to expect from the society's supporters and advocates. The motives of a charity being praiseworthy, sympathy filled his bosom, and the gratification of that feeling consisted in rendering the Samaritan dole ample in its application. Thus there was no frigid support, no vainglory of blazoned name, no mere love of cheers and vulgar popularity, but the vibrations, in a self-approving conscience, of the tenderest chords of sympathizing humanity. So earnest was this feeling that the minutest details of private committees engaged the royal duke's attention, time, and thoughts. If he saw what he conceived to be a laxity in fulfilling the principles of a charity, or the slightest deviation from the true interests of the recipients, no private friendships or influence of governing bodies swayed him from the path of duty: he boldly exposed the defects and manfully asserted the obligations the society owed to public faith. Great, then, must be the loss of such a presiding spirit—thousands of suffering human kind will deplore the deprivation of his parental, his Christian care, and on his memory, in grief, pour forth their benedictions. From the purest motive, parental love, arose his political bias—from admiration of the enlightened constitution of our country his public acts—from the ordinances of our Redeemer his Christian, charitable deeds.

The favourite, and always dutiful and virtuous, son of "the good old King," George III., was the seventh, Prince Adolphus Frederick, born Feb. 24, 1774. He received his earliest education at Kew, and at fifteen years of age was sent with his brothers to Gottingen, to finish his studies. Having had a regular military training, as soon as his age allowed he entered the army. In 1793 he served with the British forces before Dunkirk, and on the 13th of September in that year he returned to England, wearing a coat which exhibited several sabre marks, and a helmet through which he had been wounded in the eye. He is stated to have received nine wounds in action.

In 1794 he attained the rank of colonel, and in the year 1801 his Royal Highness received his rank as a peer of the realm, by being created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron of Culloden. Parliament also granted him a yearly allowance of £12,000, which was subsequently increased (on his marriage, we believe) to £27,000 per annum. In 1803 he was placed at the head of an army of 14,000 men, destined for the defence of Hanover, but, finding on his arrival in the electorate that its inhabitants evinced but little inclination to aid him against the enemy, he soon solicited his recal, and, after some delay, procured permission to return to England, leaving the army under the command of Count Walmoden, who was shortly afterwards compelled to surrender.

In the year 1805, on the 5th of September, the Duke of Cambridge was appointed colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and in the year 1813 (on the 26th of November) he was made a field-marshal. In 1816, when the final defeat of Napoleon had restored the old boundaries of nations in Europe, the Duke of Cambridge was appointed by his brother Governor-General of Hanover.

On the death of the Princess Charlotte, Parliament considered it the duty of the sons of the King to form matrimonial alliances, in accordance with the Royal Marriage Act; in compliance with which the Duke of Cambridge married at Cassel, on the 7th of May, and in London on the 1st of June, 1818, the amiable and accomplished Princess Wilhelmina Louisa, third daughter of the late Landgrave Frederick of Hesse Cassel, who was born on the 25th of July, 1797, and by whom he leaves issue three children, viz.:—

I. Prince George William Frederick Charles, K.G., G.C.H., and G.C.M.G., a major-general in the army, general commanding in the Dublin district, and colonel of the 17th Lancers; born at Hanover on the 26th of March, 1819.

II. Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa; born at Hanover the 19th of July, 1822; married the 28th of June, 1843, Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, born the 17th of October, 1819, by whom she has issue—

1. A prince, born and died 18th of January, 1845.
2. Prince George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Adalbert Ernest Gustavus William Wellington, born 22nd of July, 1848.

III. Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, born at Hanover the 27th of November, 1833; unmarried.

In 1827 his Royal Highness received the appointment of colonel-in-chief of the 60th Foot.

The general administration of his Royal Highness in Hanover had given great satisfaction to the people, and he was universally respected and beloved; but the change of dynasty that took place in France in the year 1830 had its effect—like that which we have seen more near to the present day—on surrounding nations. Hanover, or at least a part of the kingdom, did not wholly escape the contagion. In January, 1831, its effects became manifest in the University of Gottingen, where insurrectionary symptoms displayed themselves, and the troops of the King (William IV. of England) were driven from the city of Gottingen. The sudden suppression of this rebellious attempt was mainly due to the energy displayed by the Duke of Cambridge. On the following 7th of March the Viceroy, in opening personally the Hanoverian Diet, was enabled to announce that the disturbances were at an end, but at the same time added that certain political reforms were contemplated, more especially in the representative system. The illustrious duke continued to fill the important office of Viceroy of Hanover with satisfaction to the country until June, 1837, when the death of William IV. opened the succession to the throne of Hanover to the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of Cambridge returned to England.

His Royal Highness was made a privy councillor in 1802, and in 1842 he received the distinction of D.C.L. of the University of Cambridge. He was also K.G. and G.C.M.G., Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, P.C., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and several other literary and scientific societies.

The Duke of Cambridge was strict in the performance of his military duties, making monthly inspections of his corps, attending to the requirements of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Coldstream Guards, and ever the pleader for mercy between an offender and the rigour of a court-martial. It was also his custom to visit almost weekly the Royal Military School at Chelsea, seeking to assuage the tears of the soldiers' widows and orphans. At King's College he usually distributed the prizes to the successful candidates, and ever sacrificed his time and ease to preside over public assemblages when the purpose was socially to benefit his fellow-creatures or politically sustain the honour of his country. Without the slightest pretension to eloquence, there was yet a simple, manly, unaffected, and thoroughly English style of speaking and conducting himself, which endeared him much to all those with whom he came publicly in contact. Of the political career of the illustrious duke little need be said. On the occasion of the discussion upon the Maynooth Grant Increase Bill in the House of Lords he spoke and voted in favour of the measure. In 1846 he expressed his decided but respectful dissent from the course which the late Sir Robert Peel adopted in introducing a repeal of the corn laws. He had previously supported that Minister's measures for opening corporation honours to the members of the Jewish persuasion; but, on a more recent occasion, however, opposed the bill introduced by Lord John Russell for placing Jews in every respect on a political equality with Christians; yet there was no more zealous supporter of Jewish charities than himself. His last appearance in the House of Peers was on the late occasion of the Bishop of London introducing a measure on the subject of ecclesiastical law. He then supported the lord bishop's motion, which was rejected.

On the 5th ult. his late Royal Highness, owing to the illness of Count Kielmansegge (the Hanoverian Minister), gave a grand entertainment at Cambridge-house, in celebration of the natal day of his brother, his Majesty the King of Hanover, and was then to all appearance in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

His Royal Highness was attacked by indisposition on the 13th ult., with cramp in the stomach, but, after the severity of the attack had passed away, all danger was thought to be over; and it was judged by substituting the last days that he would recover, although suffering from loss of appetite and much debility. Thus the public were rather taken by surprise when, on the 8th inst., the following bulletin appeared in the *Court Circular*:—

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who has been labouring for some time under serious indisposition, continues in a state of great debility.
"FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D.
"THOMAS WATSON, M.D.
"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D.
"ROBERT KEATE, Ch.
"HENRY S. ILLINGWORTH, Ch.

"Cambridge-house, July 7."

We regret to say that, within the last four and twenty hours of the life of his Royal Highness, he was not able to sustain any nourishing substance on his stomach, and that he became rapidly debilitated and prostrated. Notwithstanding, on Monday, July 8, the bulletin stated:—

"The Duke of Cambridge was in a very exhausted state during the night, but his Royal Highness has rallied considerably this morning."

The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Cambridge-house in the middle of the day, and were received by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by Prince George and the Princess Mary. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took leave of the Duchess of Cambridge about one o'clock.

In consequence of the serious indisposition of his Royal Highness, her Majesty commanded the drawing-room intended to be held on the 9th, and the state ball on the 10th inst., not to take place.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Cambridge-house at half-past nine o'clock on Monday night, and ten minutes afterwards the Duke of Cambridge expired.

The following is the bulletin announcing the death of his Royal Highness:—

"Cambridge-house, July 8, 1850, 10 o'clock p.m.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, after passing a tranquil day, expired somewhat suddenly, and without suffering, at twenty minutes before ten o'clock.
"FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D.
"THOMAS WATSON, M.D.
"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D.
"ROBERT KEATE, Ch.
"HENRY STANHOPE ILLINGWORTH, Ch.
"EDWARD H. HILLS, Ch."

Information of the melancholy event was immediately conveyed to the Queen and Prince Albert, when his Royal Highness proceeded to Cambridge-house to pay a visit of condolence to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and his Royal Highness Prince George. Prince Albert remained until a quarter before eleven o'clock, and then returned to Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Gloucester remained some time longer with her afflicted relatives.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, who during her royal husband's illness has evinced the greatest solicitude, was at the bedside of his Royal Highness up to the minute of his dissolution, and it is needless to observe is in a very distressed state of mind at her irreparable bereavement. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, on leave of absence from his military duties in Ireland, was also present at the death of his honoured parent.

The Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz (the Princess Augusta) arrived at Dover at two o'clock on the morning of the 9th, a few hours after her noble father's decease. A royal messenger was despatched to Lord John Russell with the sad news shortly after the royal duke expired; also to Viscount Palmerston, by whom a cabinet courier was to be sent to the King of Hanover, at Hanover; the King of the Belgians, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the other connections of the Royal Family in Germany. Many of the shops in London closed their windows partially and others entirely on the news becoming public, while the great bell of St. Paul's sent forth its solemn funereal peal.

His late Royal Highness was president of the Foundling Hospital, president of the London Hospital, president of the Smallpox Hospital, president of St. Luke's Hospital, president of Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, president of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, patron of the Royal Art Union, patron of the Westminster Hospital, patron of the Lock Hospital, patron of the Jews' Hospital, patron of Charing-cross Hospital, patron of the Charitable Fund Dispensary, patron of the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society, patron of the Royal Society of Musicians, patron of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, patron of the Society of Schoolmasters, patron of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, patron of the London Society for the Protection of Young Females, vice-patron of the Royal Academy of Music, vice-patron of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, vice-patron of the Royal General Dispensary, vice-patron of the Westminster General Dispensary, vice-patron of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, vice-patron of the London Orphan Asylum, vice-patron of the British Orphan Asylum, vice-patron of the Royal National Institution, vice-patron of the Royal Humane Society, &c. &c.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is rare, indeed, for statesmen to find respect and admiration in the surrounding nations as well as throughout their own country from the peer to the peasant! Such is the enviable fate of the great man whose untimely end we have been called upon to lament. In the Assembly, M. Dupin, the President, rose from his seat and said:—"Messieurs,—whilst England is bewailing the loss of one of the most eminent statesmen and eloquent orators, I feel that it would but confer honour upon the French tribune to manifest sentiments of grief and sympathy on the occasion of the premature death of Sir Robert Peel, that English statesman who has always acted towards France with courtesy and kindness. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Since the Legislative Assembly appears to share my opinion, I will propose that a special mention of this circumstance shall be made in the minutes of the House." This proposal was at once acceded to.

The President has enjoyed one of the very unenviable privileges of royalty, for an attempt has been made to shoot him! On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, as Colonel Vaudrey drove out of the courtyard of the Elysée, a man was seen to go up to the carriage, place his hand under his coat, and closely reconnoitre the features of the persons in the carriage. As this had been the second occasion on which these singular proceedings had been observed, the man was arrested, and was found to have a pistol, full cocked and loaded to the muzzle, with which he frankly avowed he intended to have assassinated the President. The man has been examined, and has been pronounced mad. A verdict of insanity seems the exclusive right of these cowardly assassins and bullies. The man's name is George Alfred Walker; he is a compositor, living in the Rue Cherubini, and is a youth of debauched and dissolute habits.

There has been a quarrel between M. Dupin and M. E. de Girardin, with reference to a very proper remark of the Minister of Justice, about the Republic being a *funeste catastrophe*. Such it really is: but the "Mountain," whose every deed is dark, hates the *truth*, by whomsoever spoken.

Upwards of 100 robbers have been arrested in the provinces of Ravenna and Ferrara, and are likely to be shot. Count Guiccioli, who was a member of the Roman Constituent Assembly, and who hitherto lived concealed in the republic of San Marino, has escaped from the Roman states, it would appear, through the connivance of the Austrian authorities, and is now in Venice, where he possesses large property.

A general amnesty is to be proclaimed on the anniversary of the Emperor of Austria's birthday.

It seems that at Malta the Asiatic cholera, or, according to others, gastro enteritis, which first manifested itself there on the 9th of June, has not generally spread, though at Floriana and in the lazaretto there are daily from three to six new attacks, most of which prove fatal.

Looking still further eastward, it would appear that among other great wants at Candia there is no landing-place, at least none convenient for so distinguished a personage as the Sultan; and, her Majesty's ship Volage having fortunately been there on his recent visit, Captain Graves volunteered to make a pier, which was effected in three days and a half, under the superintendence of the first lieutenant, by the crew of the Volage. Its length was 300 feet. The very rough weather caused the Sultan to pitch tents, and he amused himself *by walking and racing with his son, a fine boy nine years of age.*

This is a charming trait in his Highness's character, and proves that the phrase "amiable and good" has not been wrongly applied in his case.

Think of the following for audacity! On Saturday afternoon two thieves stole all the copper tops of the gas lamps on the Quai des Tournelles, from the Rue de Bièvre to the Pont Marie; one of the men ascended with a ladder, and another placed the stolen articles in a light cart. A sergent de ville, who came up, asked the thieves what they were about. "Oh!" said they, "these things have got out of fashion, and they are about to be changed!" The officer went away, and the thieves quietly continued their depredations.

The carriage which is to be used at the coronation of the Emperor of Austria was made in the reign of Charles, for the marriage of his daughter, Maria Theresa. Since that time it has been used for the coronation of the emperors. The gilding alone cost 180,000 florins. The paintings on the doors are by Reubens, and cost 60,000 florins.

In the neighbourhood of Missolonghi the brigands are so numerous that the inhabitants dare not leave the town to cultivate their lands, though only a quarter of a league distant. An inhabitant of the same town has been assassinated by a band because he could not pay the ransom demanded. At a place called Macresi a band of brigands have carried off the children of two farmers, and refused to give them up without ransom. What is King Otho about?

The Emperor of Austria has just conferred the cross of the Order of Military Merit on the Ban Jellachich.

The financial state of this country is satisfactory. By means of the increase in the indirect revenue, the ordinary service of 1850 will be settled without any deficit, and the expenses of the extraordinary public works, estimated at 91,000,000f., will be provided for without any difficulty. Tant mieux!

Le votre,
B.

Paris, Hotel des ***, Wednesday.

P.S.—A Monsieur Poitevin has, by way of ultra-notoriety, ascended on a horse attached to a balloon! This kind of thirst for fame is most assuredly not the "last infirmity of *noble* mind!"

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service on SUNDAY morning in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On MONDAY their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, took a carriage drive. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took their accustomed exercise in the garden of the palace. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur was taken an airing. The Earl of Carlisle had the honour of joining the royal dinner party in the evening.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on TUESDAY morning, at Gloucester-house. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert have paid visits of condolence to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge-house. The Royal Duchess was in company with their Royal Highnesses Prince George, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary.

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

(From the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, July 9.)

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S-OFFICE, July 9.

Orders for the Court going into mourning on Sunday next, the 14th inst., for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, uncle to her Majesty, viz.:—The LADIES to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and earrings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets. The gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 28th inst., viz.:—The LADIES to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles. And on Sunday, the 4th of August next, the Court to go out of mourning.

OFFICE OF ARMS, July 9.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge.—In pursuance of her Majesty's commands, these are to give notice that upon the melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Majesty's uncle, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into mourning for ten days, to commence from Sunday next, the 14th inst.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before eight o'clock on SATURDAY evening last for the London-bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, took leave of their illustrious guest at the garden entrance of the palace. His Royal Highness and suite travelled to Dover, en route to Ostend and Brussels. Colonel Buckley, equerry in waiting to the Queen, attended the Prince from the palace to the railway terminus. Before leaving town the Prince of Prussia visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house, and also honoured the Duke of Wellington with a visit, at Apsley-house. His Royal Highness Prince George called at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, to take leave of his Royal Highness.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, with the Prince their son, arrived at Cambridge-house early in the week from the Continent.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge-house.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at the Clarendon from Brighton.

The Duchess Dowager of Northumberland arrived in town on Saturday last from Sion-house. Her grace's health is much improved.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley have arrived at Cholmondeley Castle, their seat in Cheshire, from town, with the intention of remaining there for the summer.

The Countess Dowager Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday last, at their residence on Carlton-house-terrace. The guests included the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, the Earl and Countess Craven, the Earl and Countess of Desart, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Mulgrave, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, Lord and Lady Norreys, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Baron Koller, Lord Hatherton, and the Hon. F. Leveson.

The Earl and Countess of Sefton left Belgrave-square on Saturday last for Croxteth.

The Countess of Eglinton had a morning party on Saturday last, at the family mansion in St. James's-square. Upwards of 400 members of the nobility and corps diplomatique, &c., paid their respects to her ladyship on the occasion. His Grace the Duke of Wellington honoured the réunion with his presence, arriving shortly before four o'clock.

Lady Wetherell Warneford's concert, last week, was most brilliantly attended. The performances were under the direction of Signor Puzzi, who, with the assistance of Mesdames Viardot, Frezzolini, and Messrs. Lablache, Calzolari, and Gardoni, gave great satisfaction to all present.

Mr. W. Hutt, M.P., and the Countess of Strathmore have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from Gibside.

On Saturday last a very numerous meeting was held at the Reform Club, at which it was agreed that Lord Palmerston should be requested to dine with the club this day, and that invitations should be addressed to the other Cabinet Ministers to meet his lordship on that occasion. A deputation subsequently waited on the noble viscount, who at once accepted the invitation.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Major Herbert Edwardes, C.B., the gallant hero of Moultan, took place on Tuesday morning at Petersham Church. The young lady, to whom the gallant major has been affianced for some years, is Miss Emma Sidney, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Sidney, of Richmond. As it was generally known at Richmond and its neighbourhood that the marriage was appointed to be solemnized at the retired little church at Petersham, there was much curiosity to witness the solemnity, and the interior of the church was crowded by a very respectable congregation shortly before eleven o'clock. At half past eleven, Major Edwardes, accompanied by Sir Henry Edwardes, Major Nicholson, and Mr. S. Edwardes, the "groom's friend," arrived at the church, the gallant bridegroom appearing in full uniform. The fair bride and her friends shortly afterwards arrived, attended by six youthful ladies as bridemaids. The bride was given away by her stepfather, Dr. Grant. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the vestry, where the marriage was duly registered and attested, the record being signed by several friends. The happy bride and bridegroom then proceeded to Dr. Grant's beautiful mansion on Richmond-hill, to which the relatives and friends were invited to partake of a déjeuner, in celebration of the nuptials. Previous to the breakfast being announced, through the favour of one of the directors of the East India Company, the superb gold medal about to be presented to the gallant major by that mercantile body, in testimony of his valuable and meritorious services in India, was exhibited to his assembled friends. The obverse bears the following inscription:—"From the East India Company to Lieutenant and Brevet Major H. B. Edwardes, C.B., for his services in the Punjaub, A.D. MDCCCXLVIII." On the reverse is the likeness of her Majesty, with the words "Victoria, Regina." The gallant major and his happy bride left Richmond-hill at half-past two o'clock, en route for Wales. We understand the gallant major and his wife propose to depart for India in November.

It is generally understood that, at no very distant period, a matrimonial alliance will take place between Viscount Eastnor, only son of the Earl Somers, and Miss Virginia Pattle, whose début in fashionable life has been the great event of the season. The exquisite beauty, the amiable disposition, and the high accomplishments of the young lady are subjects of such warm congratulation by all the friends of Lord Eastnor as may well enable his lordship to encounter the universal envy of which his acquisition cannot fail to render him the object.

POSTPONEMENT OF FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

We are requested to make the following announcements:—

In consequence of the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Turkish Ambassador's dinner, and the ball of the 17th inst., are deferred.

The ball intended to be given at Ashburnham-house on the 16th inst., in honour of her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia's birthday, is postponed.

The Countess of Beauchamp's concert is postponed.

The Earl of Mansfield's party at Kenwood will not take place.

The ball intended to be given by the Countess of Wilton on the 17th inst. will not take place.

Lady Laura Meyrick's soirée dansante has been deferred.

Lady Shelley's party for July 13 is put off.

Mrs. Shelly's party in Belgrave-square is put off.

Madame Ralli's ball, fixed for the 17th inst., is postponed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND'S OWN TRUE BLUE.—Silver, when tarnished, can be cleaned by first washing it well with soap and water; then rub on a little finely-powdered whiting wetted with sal volatile; when dry, rub it off with clean soft leather.—2. To ice a cake: Beat up the whites of five eggs to a froth, and put to them a pound of double-refined sugar, powdered and sifted, and three spoonfuls of orange-flower water and lemon juice. Keep beating it all the time the cake is in the oven, and, the moment it comes out, ice over the top with a spoon. Be careful to keep the sugar clean.

CANTERBURY BELLE.—A Chantilly cake is made as follows:—Cut a piece out of the top of a Savoy cake, and scoop out all the inside; put it on the dish or plate in which it is to be sent to table, pour Lisbon wine into the cake, and as the wine soaks out pour it over it again with a spoon; when it has absorbed as much wine as it can, pour the remainder off the dish, pour custard down the sides, and some in the middle; whip up some cream the same as for a trifle, and put it in the middle of the cake, blanch some almonds, cut them in quarters, and stick them round the edges and on the sides of the cake. It is a nice cake for a supper table.

SARAH B.—We strongly advise the places to be often washed in warm vinegar: this *we know* to be harmless as well as a very excellent cure.

E. P.—All fruits must be preserved before candying, and dried before the fire or in a stove, that none of the syrup may remain in them. The sugar must be boiled to a candy height, the fruit dipped in it, and put in dishes in a stove to dry it; then put in boxes in a dry but not hot place.

KATHLEEN.—To make raspberry vinegar: Put a pound of fruit into a bowl, pour on it a quart of the best white wine vinegar; the next day strain the liquor on a pound of fresh raspberries, and the following day do the same, but do not squeeze the fruit; drain the liquor from it. The last time pass it through a canvas bag wetted with vinegar: put it in a stone jar, with a pound of sugar to every pint of juice, broken into large lumps, stir it when melted, then put the jar into a saucepan of water, or on a hot hearth, simmer and skim it; when cold bottle it. No glazed or metal vessel must be used for it.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—The best time for gathering herbs for winter use is when they are in blossom. If left till they are in seed the strength goes to the seed; they are best picked from the stalks, dried quickly (but not burnt) before the fire, and rubbed into powder; then bottled.

MEDINA will find washing her curls with rosemary tea (i.e., the leaves picked from the stalks and put in an old teapot or jug with boiling water poured upon them) greatly improve her hair, rendering it soft and keeping it free from scurf.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.—A portrait of the lady has already appeared in this journal. We believe there has been a lithographic print published, for which application should be made to a printseller.

A SCOTCHWOMAN.—1. As no time was mentioned on the cards for their being "at home," *unless* on intimate terms with the parties we think we should wait for some further intimation.—2. Certainly to all the friends of both parties with whom it is desired to continue on terms of intimacy.—3. Generally means that it is left *from* all the family *to* all the members of the family called upon.

S. J. H.—No situations, properly speaking, under Government can be purchased, except commissions in the army, and, to accomplish that, great interest is required.

ULRICA.—We think for Guernsey her terms are too high. Advertising is the best plan to adopt.

A NOVICE.—1. There are several good works published on brewing; which is best we cannot say; any publisher will give the desired information.—2. We think six months a short time. The mourning must be left off at least for the day, and white worn, or a satin dress of lilac grey would be very suitable.

A VOICE FROM BEDLAM.—The language may be learned grammatically in a short time, but the *true accent* can only be obtained by constant association with the natives, or a residence abroad. In 1806 Mr. Pitt died, the "History of England" says, "from a broken heart, occasioned by the mortification of seeing his colleague, Lord Melville, impeached by the House of Commons." Mr. Fox died in the course of the same year. Mr. Canning died on the 8th of August, in the 58th year of his age; the fatigues imposed upon this highly-gifted statesman proved too much for a constitution already enfeebled by disease.

MARY ELIZA.—Fennel sauce for mackerel is made in this way:—Wash and boil green fennel, mint, and parsley, a little of each, till tender; drain and press them, chop them fine, and add melted butter; serve up immediately. It the herbs mix long with the butter they will be discoloured. Lemon sauce is usually eaten with boiled fowls, although it is very nice with roasted veal. Pare off the rind of a lemon, slice it small and take out the pips (if for fowls), bruise the liver of the fowl with two or three spoonfuls of good gravy stock; then add some butter, mix all together, give them a boil, and add a little of the lemon-peel.

ELLEN JANE.—We gave a receipt for preserving furs from moths in a previous number, but have great pleasure in repeating it for our fair correspondent's information; it is this:—Let the fur be occasionally combed while in use, and the woollen be frequently aired and shaken when not in use; mix among them bitter apples from the apothecary's in small muslin bags; then sew them in several folds of linen carefully turned in at the edg s.

A LADY wishes to know the best way to remove ink stains from marble. We have been recommended to use the following method:—Mix unslacked lime, in a very fine powder, with strong lye; make it pretty thick, and, with a painter's brush, lay it on the marble, and let it remain for two months; then wash it off, and you will find a fine thick lather of soft soap boiled in soft water; dip a brush in, and scour the marble with the powder. This and good rubbing will give it a beautiful polish. Clear off the soap, and finish with a smooth brush; repeat this till the stains are removed.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER has kindly furnished us with directions for cleaning alabaster ornaments, and we hope C. H. will find it answer:—Be careful to blow off lightly all the dust, then put them in a vessel of cold water, where they are to be kept for twelve hours, after which take them out, wipe as dry as you can with a clean cloth, and put them to dry in an airy place, but not in the sun, or where they are likely to get the dust. This is quite sufficient to clean them. The receipt was obtained at Florence, and has always been successful.

MARTHA JONES.—We never heard of or tasted *date* pudding, but do not see why it should not be very good, made as a prune pudding in this way, using dates for prunes:—Take a quart of milk, beat six eggs, half the whites in half a pint of the milk, and four spoonfuls of flour with a little salt, and two of beaten ginger; then by degrees mix in all the milk and a pound of dates, tie it in a cloth, and boil it an hour; melt butter and pour over it. Damsons are very nice instead of the dates or prunes.

G. S. E.—There is a cement that mends alabaster sold very often in crockery-ware shops. Try a little lime ground down as smooth as flour in a pestle and mortar, to which add the white of an egg, and let it has been dry some days scrape off any of the cement sticking to the edges.

SUSAN ISABEL.—1. Flower extract will not keep unless distilled; it becomes mildewed in a few days.—2. Drop a little warm sweet oil into the ear, and rub round it well with sweet oil and rum. A piece of roasted onion wrapped up in cotton and put into the ear as hot as can be borne often gives great relief.—3. A "pen" is quite right.

MARGARETTA.—Morella cherries are not yet ready to preserve in brandy. The method used is this:—Cut off part of the stalks, and then put the cherries in a glass bottle, pour on them five ounces of sugar dissolved in brandy; as the brandy wastes, keep filling the bottle, being sure to have the cherries well covered with the brandy and sugar, and the air kept from them.

J. H.—Perfectly correct.

ANNIE.—The second edition may be had by application to the news-agent of the locality.

LINDA.—Right. The lines are very fair; but Linda wants practice in composition.

A TYNESIDE LASS.—Very sprightly and right withal.

A. P.—Georgiana.

F. M'L.—Continue to attend the church—shutting out all mere worldly and passing considerations. The subject will, of triumph will be great.

ANNIE.—1. The Supplement is given this week. Annie is entitled. 2. The solution is quite correct.

MARTHA ANN should employ the services of a confidential female friend.

J. H. T.—The "Somatic" is quite right as an answer to Lizzie J.'s charade; and is, moreover, extremely well versified.

The Illustrations in connection with the GORHAM CASE are unavoidably postponed till next week, in consequence of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

RECEIVED.—A. N., L. S., Veritas, Penelope, Marion, Myrte.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half-year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom.

NOTICE.

THE COLOURED PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

is now in course of distribution at the

OFFICE, 294, STRAND.

THE

LADY'S NEWSPAPER,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1850.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

ANOTHER illustrious name is added to our obituary, and another link struck from the chain which united us to a past generation. At a good old age the deceased Prince has been gathered to his fathers; not snatched from a nation that felt secure in his wisdom and vigour, when danger seemed approaching, and stood aghast at his sudden and untimely dissolution, but ripe in years, and sharing the common lot of humanity at a later date than is given even to the average of old men. By the side of the calamity which all have felt keenly, his decease wears a calm and placid air. It comes like sleep after toil,—the quiet hours of night after the bustle and hubbub of the day. A venerable Prince sinks under the burden of many years, tranquilly, and with every circumstance of ease and comfort around him. A troop of physicians employ their utmost skill to sweeten the passing hour. Friends and relatives who have never deceived, for their faith was never tried, add all the consolation which the respect for dignity and the awe of approaching death can suggest. As far as human means can pave a royal road for the pilgrim, he sets out on his long journey with all that inspires peace attending him. And when the first sense of loss has passed away the most suffering mourner must confess that such a death brought no real occasion of regret—however much of melancholy—along with it; unless we are to repine at that condition of our being which dooms all of us to die.

But there is something in the contrast betwixt the deaths of the two illustrious men we have just lost which has no trifling meaning. The nation mourns for one, and of course we shall have mourning for the other. Like good accountants we proportion our sorrow to our loss; and, putting aside these instances altogether, it is easy to imagine how a very great man might die whilst he was serving the world, and what the regret for his loss would be if the hour of his utility had long been passed.

There is something perfectly natural in this, nor do we grudge the utmost tribute of respect to the memory of men whose praises if measured by their deserts could never be sufficiently dwelt on. But does it not appear a strange thing that a great patriot should die and get nothing from the world for all the good that he has done it but formal expressions of regret, and stone or bronze statues? There is nothing strange in it at all when we consider how pressing is the claim of self, and explain these tributes as things done in satisfaction of the feelings of the living. But is it not an idolatry or a lie to raise monuments in honour of the dead, who can neither see them nor be sensible of the feelings which suggest them? Say that we pay such tributes to the memory of the departed hero, what *is* the memory of a being who cannot, of course, remember anything in connection with a tribute of which he is not sensible? We confess it is a pleasing thing to raise these monuments. One would not like to have Nelson forgotten, nor Wellington, nor Peel. But while we record Trafalgar, Waterloo, or that three months' debate which ended in making the name of Peel a household word to every poor family in England, let us teach our youth to remember that all this has passed into nothing; that the mighty action of life has fled like the fretful hour of the "poor player;" and that all its "sound and fury" will for the ambitious of one generation, when it has ceased, as well as for the heroes of an older, signify only a *memento mori* to posterity.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Monday, on the motion of the Earl of Carlisle, that the General Board of Health Bill be committed, the House went into committee, and agreed to all its clauses. On the motion of Lord Brougham, the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

On Tuesday the Marquis of Londonderry moved, as a mark of respect for the late Duke of Cambridge, that their lordships should then adjourn. The Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the motion, because, though he did not yield to the noble lord in his sense of the merits of the illustrious personage whose decease they had now to deplore, the course suggested would prevent their lordships from agreeing to a proposal he was about to make for addresses of condolence to her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. After a short tribute of respect to his late Royal Highness Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Londonderry consented to suspend his motion until after the address of condolence had been voted. Upon the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, seconded by Lord Redesdale, it was then unanimously voted, "That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, to express the deep concern of this House at the loss which her Majesty has sustained by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to condole with her Majesty upon this melancholy occasion, and to assure her Majesty that this House will participate with the most affectionate, loyal, and dutiful attachment in whatever may concern the happiness of her Majesty and her illustrious house." A similar address having been voted to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the Marquis of Londonderry agreed, in deference to their lordships' opinion, not to move the adjournment.

On Thursday the Earl of Carlisle brought up the report on the Metropolitan Interments Bill. Lord Redesdale would consent to the bringing up of the report, and would reserve what he had to say on the subject until the third reading.

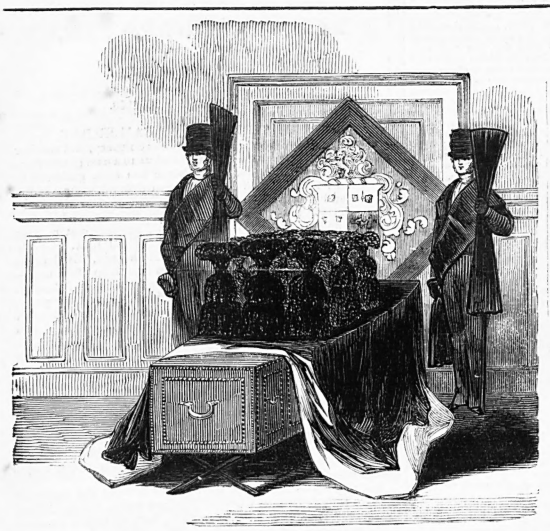
In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Monday, the House went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill. Clauses up to 15 were agreed to, with amendments, after much discussion and division. Progress was then reported.

On Tuesday, on the motion of Lord John Russell, seconded by the Marquis of Granby, an address of condolence was unanimously voted to her Majesty on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. A similar address, moved by Lord John Russell and seconded by Mr. Disraeli, was unanimously voted to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. On the subject of the new postal regulations Lord J. Russell wished that the question had not been reopened so soon, but he was prepared to vote for Mr. Locke's motion in opposition to them, with the exception of the last clause, which prayed that, pending the inquiry, the Sunday delivery of letters should be continued. Mr. Gladstone thought that the time had not arrived for reopening the question. Several other members having spoken, the House divided, when there appeared—For the original motion, 92; against it, 234. Lord John Russell's amendment was shortly afterwards put and carried by a majority of 195 to 112, and the House adjourned.

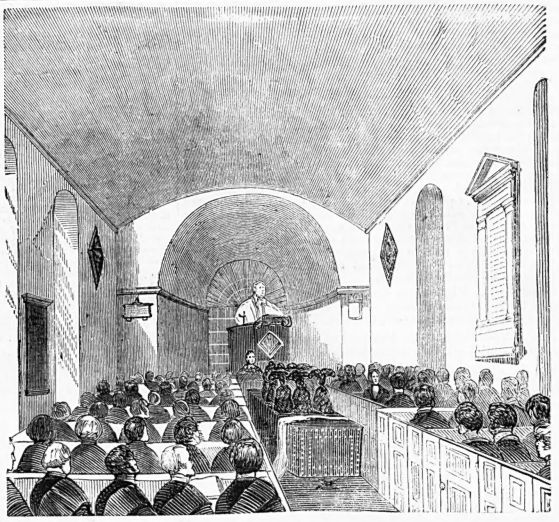
On Wednesday Lord John Russell gave notice of his intention to move that an address be presented to her Majesty, in order to the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late SIR RONALD PEEL, such memorial to bear an inscription recording the "great and irreparable loss" the country has sustained by the late statesman's decease. The third reading of the MARRIAGES Bill was then moved by Mr. S. Wortley. On division the third reading was carried by 144 to 134: majority, 10. Mr. Oswald then moved that the bill do not affect Scotland. This motion on division was negatived by 137 to 130: majority, 7.

On Thursday Mr. Ewart, after presenting petitions in favour of the abolition of the punishment of death, spoke at considerable length on the subject. The sequel will be found in the postscript.

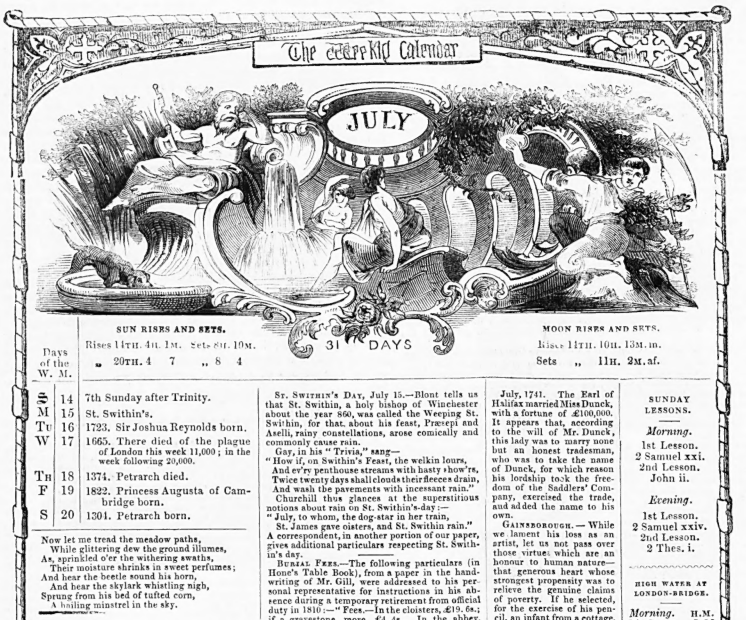
Lord and Lady Stanley have left town for Knowsley-park.



OAK PARLOUR AT DRAYTON MANOR ON THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.



INTERIOR OF DRAYTON BASSETT CHURCH ON THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.



SUN RISES AND SETS.

Rises 14TH. 4H. 1M. Sets 8H. 10M.
„ 20TH. 4 7 „ 8 4

MOON RISES AND SETS.

Rises 11TH. 10H. 13M. M.
Sets „ 11H. 2M. AF.

Days of the W. M.		
S	14	7th Sunday after Trinity.
M	15	St. Swithin's.
Tu	16	1723. Sir Joshua Reynolds born.
W	17	1665. There died of the plague of London this week 11,000; in the week following 20,000.
Th	18	1374. Petrarch died.
F	19	1822. Princess Augusta of Cambridge born.
S	20	1301. Petrarch born.

Now let me tread the meadow paths,
While glittering dew the ground illumes,
As, sprinkled o'er the withering swaths,
Their moisture shrinks in sweet perfumes;
And hear the beetle sound his horn,
And hear the skylark whistling nigh,
Sprung from his bed of tufted corn,
A hailing minstrel in the sky.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY, July 15.—Blont tells us that St. Swithin, a holy bishop of Winchester about the year 860, was called the Weeping St. Swithin, for that, about his feast, Procepi and Aselli, rainy constellations, arose comically and commonly cause rain.

Gay, in his "Trivia," sang—

"How if, on Swithin's Feast, the welkin lours,
And ev'ry penthouse streams with hasty show'rs,
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain,
And wash the pavements with incessant rain."

Churchill thus glances at the superstitious notions about rain on St. Swithin's-day:—

"July, to whom, the dog-star in her train,
St. James gave oisters, and St. Swithin rain."

A correspondent, in another portion of our paper, gives additional particulars respecting St. Swithin's day.

BURIAL FEES.—The following particulars (in Hone's Table Book), from a paper in the handwriting of Mr. Gill, were addressed to his personal representative for instructions in his absence during a temporary retirement from official duty in 1810:—"Fees.—In the cloisters, £19. 6s.; if a gravestone, more, £34. 4s. In the abbey, £54. 18s.; if a gravestone, £7. 7s. Peers, both in the cloisters and abbey, under £150. Penalty for burying in linen, £2. 10s."

NEWSPAPER READERS.—Shenstone, the poet, divides the readers of a newspaper into seven classes. He says—

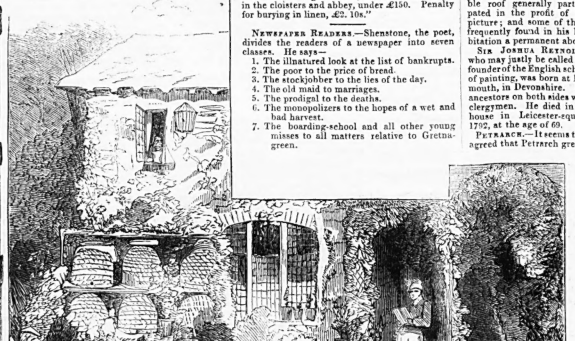
1. The illnatured look at the list of bankrupts.
2. The poor to the price of bread.
3. The stockjobber to the lies of the day.
4. The old maid to marriages.
5. The prodigal to the deaths.
6. The monopolizers to the hopes of a wet and bad harvest.
7. The boarding-school and all other young misses to all matters relative to Gretna-green.

July, 1741. The Earl of Halifax married Miss Dunck, with a fortune of £100,000. It appears that, according to the will of Mr. Dunck, this lady was to marry none but an honest tradesman, who was to take the name of Dunck, for which reason his lordship took the freedom of the Saddlers' Company, exercised the trade, and added the name to his own.

GAINSBOROUGH.—While we lament his loss as an artist, let us not pass over those virtues which are an honour to human nature—that generous heart whose strongest propensity was to relieve the genuine claims of poverty. If he selected, for the exercise of his pencil, an infant from a cottage, all the tenants of the humble roof generally participated in the profit of the picture; and some of them frequently found in his habitation a permanent abode.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, who may justly be called the founder of the English school of painting, was born at Plymouth, in Devonshire. His ancestors on both sides were clergymen. He died in his house in Leicester-square, 1792, at the age of 69.

PETRARCH.—It seems to be agreed that Petrarch greatly contributed to the revival of letters in Italy, and, through Italy, the rest of Europe. The Latin tongue is indebted to him for the restoration of its purity, and philosophy for a great share of improvement. Ethics he closely studied, and clothed many precepts of morality with the graces of pure and classical language.



SUNDAY LESSONS.

Morning.
1st Lesson.
2 Samuel xxi.
2nd Lesson.
John ii.

Evening.
1st Lesson.
2 Samuel xxiv.
2nd Lesson.
2 Thes. i.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

Morning.	H.M.
14. SUND.	5 26
15. MOND.	6 16
16. TUES.	7 6
17. WED.	8 1
18. THUR.	9 5
19. FRID.	10 8
20. SAT.	11 16
Afternoon.	H.M.
14. SUND.	5 51
15. MOND.	6 40
16. TUES.	7 32
17. WED.	8 30
18. THUR.	9 37
19. FRID.	10 42
20. SAT.	11 51

FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

To record in detail the private and public expressions of sympathy for the deceased statesman would occupy volumes. As the melancholy news sped from town to town, from village to village, the indications of woe arose with accumulating mournfulness. There hardly exists a corporate body from London to the furthest point of Scotland that has not met to offer sympathy to the bereaved family of the great statesman. London has had its meeting for "A Working Man's Monument" to his memory. On it Mr. Cobden proposes that the words with which Sir R. Peel closed his last speech as Minister should be inscribed; they are:—"It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."

Manchester subscribed upwards of £1000 in a few hours for a bronze statue to be erected in that great commercial metropolis. Bristol aids a national monument; Edinburgh, Birmingham, Dublin, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other important towns all send forth their determination to aid a people's tribute to the memory of the exalted statesman.

Last week, on glancing at other countries, and carefully calculating what there might be the effect of the painful news, we imagined it would be confined to the silent contemplations of the individual; we ventured not the supposition that the feeling of sorrow would expand into a spontaneous re-echo of universal regret for the illustrious dead. On Friday, July 5, M. Dupin, President of the Legislative Assembly of France, having taken the chair, said:—"At a moment when a neighbouring and friendly nation is expressing its painful sentiments for the loss which it has recently sustained in the person of one of its most eminent statesmen, I think it would be honouring the French tribune to proclaim here our sympathetic regret, and to manifest our high esteem, for that illustrious orator, who, during the whole course of his long and glorious career, was always animated with sentiments of justice and kindness towards France, and ever spoke of its Government in the most courteous terms." (General approbation.) "In consequence of the adhesion given to my words by the Assembly," added M. Dupin, "they shall be inserted in the procès verbal." ("Very well, very well!" on all sides.) A letter has also been addressed to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as President of the Exhibition of All Nations of 1851, by Baron C. Dupin, from the French commission for the exhibition, offering profound sentiments of regret for the demise of the "illustrious legislator."

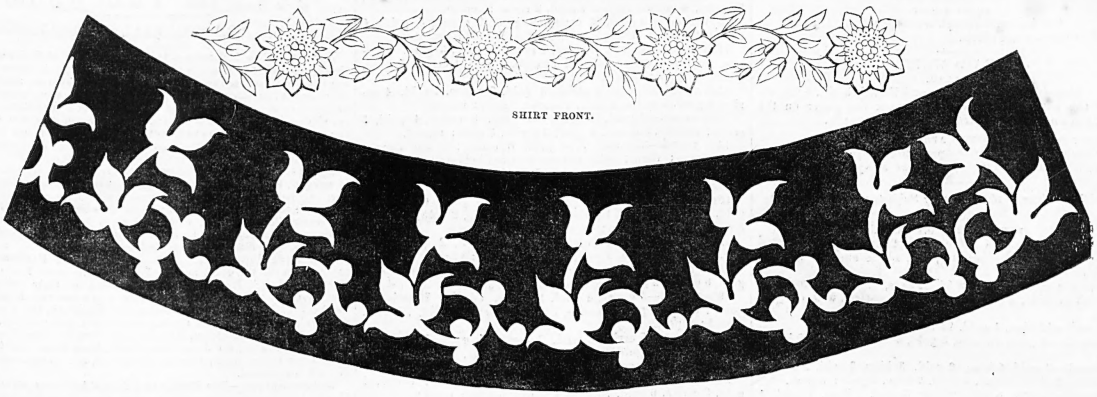
Sir Robert Peel (the present baronet) arrived in town on Sunday afternoon from Geneva, where he was staying when the melancholy news of his father's death reached him. Mr. Peel, his cousin, left London on Tuesday, July 2, at midnight, to communicate the unwelcome intelligence. He reached Geneva on Friday morning, and returned with Sir Robert Peel immediately, the journey out and home having been accomplished in little more than one hundred hours.

Sir Robert Peel, immediately upon his arrival in Whitehall-gardens, left town for Marble-hill, near Twickenham, to see his mother, Lady Peel, and the other female branches of the family. After which he visited Tamworth, but returned to town on Monday evening.

Tamworth was the spot where the deceased statesman was the presiding genius; his domestic virtues were more visible to individual observation, and, being so, were more esteemed and valued; they influenced the society of that locality, and the example caused an emulation in family circles, spreading those endearments by which the purest earthly happiness is attained. Here, too, had he, amid the rancour and tossings of political affairs, ever found that his probity, his honour, and his love of country, were appreciated; and the united voices of the people delegated him to that assembly where his genius and talents could operate most effectively for the happiness of the people, the peace of nations, the stability of the monarchy, and in a philanthropy that was world-wide. Here also the aching brain, strained mind, and debilitated frame of the statesman sought temporary repose, regaining vigour and elasticity for enterprise in the wide field occupied by those who grasp in their masculine understandings the political machinery of the world. Need we, then, wonder, as an eyewitness writes from the spot, that "the little town of Tamworth looks almost as lone and sad and silent as a plague-stricken hamlet? The occasional passengers in the streets appear to go thoughtfully and wistfully along. Blinds are drawn over all the windows, the shops are partially closed, and pervading all the place there seems a solemn, reverend pause. The remark applies to all the neighbouring villages—to the straggling streets of Fazeley—to the irregularly-clustered cottages which make up the hamlet of Drayton."

To carry into effect the desire of the deceased baronet, that his

(*Continued at page* 18.)



SHIRT FRONT.

COLLAR.

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

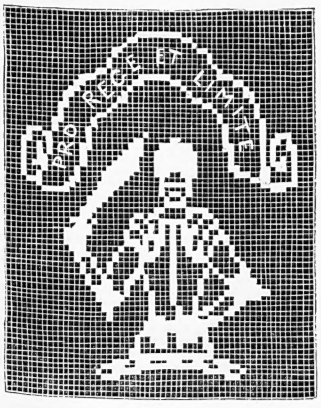
CROCHET.

FLORENTINE PURSE.

Materials.—Two skeins of blue crochet silk, 1 ditto of gold twist, 1 skein of white silk, half a yard of gold cord, and 1 gold tassel; Penelope crochet No. 3. (The silk must be of the finest size, and the gold thread to correspond.)

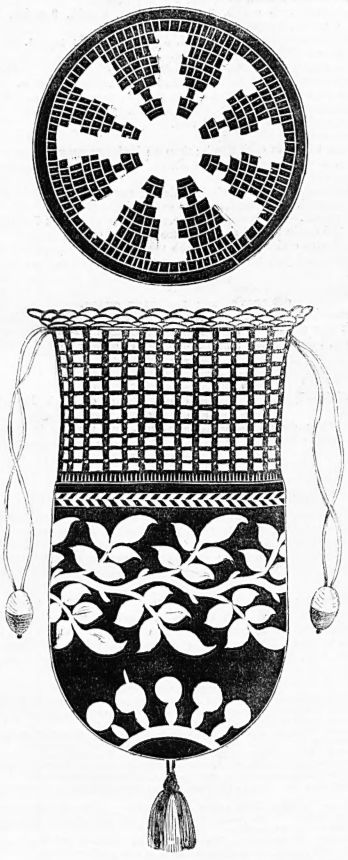
With gold work 8 stitches, unite and work three rounds, increasing in every stitch in the 1st, and in every alternate in the 2nd, round. Now work with blue and white silk, and continue to increase in the same stitch.

3rd round.—1 blue, 2 white; repeat seven more times.
4th round.—2 blue, 2 white; repeat.
5th round.—1 blue, 4 white; repeat.
6th round.—2 blue, 4 white; repeat.
7th round.—5 blue, 3 white; repeat.
8th round (blue and gold).—5 blue, 3 gold; repeat.



CREST.

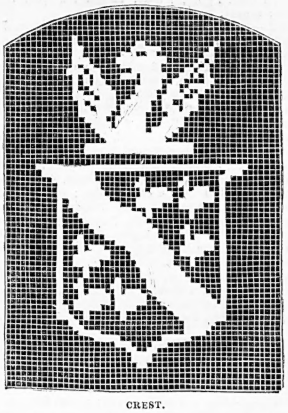
9th round.—5 blue, 5 gold; repeat.
10th round.—5 blue, 5 gold; repeat.
11th round.—8 blue, 4 gold; repeat.
12th round.—Blue. Now work 1 round with blue without increasing, then 2, decreasing in every twelfth stitch, after which work with blue and gold.
16th round.—5 gold, 15 blue; repeat.
17th round.—5 gold, the first in advance of the gold of last round; 9 blue, 3 gold; repeat.
18th round.—5 gold as before; 10 blue, 4 gold, 1 blue; repeat.
19th round.—4 gold, 11 blue, 4 gold, 1 blue, 4 gold; repeat.
20th round.—16 blue, 4 gold; repeat.
21st round.—6 gold, 7 blue, 4 gold, 3 blue; repeat.
22nd round.—5 gold, 7 blue, 4 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold, 1 blue; repeat.
23rd round.—5 gold, 7 blue, 4 gold, 1 blue, 1 gold, 2 blue; repeat.
24th round.—4 gold, 8 blue, 4 gold, 4 blue, 4 gold; repeat.
25th round.—6 blue, 2 gold, 7 blue, 5 gold; repeat.



FLORENTINE PURSE.

26th round.—1 blue, 2 gold, 5 blue, 3 gold, 1 blue, 5 gold; repeat.
27th round.—4 blue, 3 gold, 3 blue, 5 gold; repeat.
28th round.—3 blue, 10 gold, 3 blue, 4 gold; repeat.
29th round.—6 blue, 4 gold; repeat.
30th round.—10 gold, 3 blue, 4 gold, 3 blue; repeat.
31st round.—8 gold, 3 blue, 5 gold, 4 blue; repeat.
32nd round.—5 blue, 3 gold, 1 blue, 5 gold, 4 blue, 5 gold; repeat.
33rd round.—7 blue, 5 gold, 6 blue, 2 gold; repeat.
34th round.—8 blue, 4 gold, 4 blue, 4 gold; repeat.
35th round.—7 blue, 4 gold, 1 blue, 1 gold, 2 blue, 5 gold; repeat.
36th round.—7 blue, 4 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold, 1 blue, 5 gold; repeat.
37th round.—16 blue, 4 gold; repeat.
38th round.—11 blue, 4 gold, 1 blue, 4 gold; repeat.
39th round.—10 blue, 4 gold, 1 blue, 5 gold; repeat.
40th round.—9 blue, 3 gold, 3 blue, 5 gold; repeat.
41st round.—15 blue, 5 gold; repeat.

Work one round with blue, then 2 blue, 2 gold for four rounds,



CREST.

in the 2nd making the gold 1 stitch in advance, and the 3rd and 4th the blue in advance, work 1 round with blue, after which work with white silk.

1st round with white, 1 long stitch in every stitch.
2nd round.—1 long, 2 chain, miss 2.
3rd round.—1 long in the long, 2 chain; repeat.

Work eight rounds like 3rd round, then with gold thread work 9 chain stitches united to every 5th stitch, the 5 chain united to every 3rd stitch. Attach the tassel at the bottom of the purse, and pass the cord through the last round worked with blue. If preferred, gold beads may be substituted for gold thread.

CRESTS.

Raworth's crochet thread No. 30; Penelope crochet No. 3.

Work the ground in open squares, and the design in long stitches.



BRAID FOR THE TOP OF TUCKS.

EMBROIDERY.

SHIRT FRONT.

Cambric and French working cotton.
Work in raised satin stitch.

BRAID WORK.

COLLAR.

Materials.—Swiss muslin and French braid.
Copy the pattern on tissue paper, tack the paper on the muslin, run on the braid, then tear away the paper.

PATTERN TO BE WORKED ABOVE TUCKS OF DRESS.

Copy the pattern on tissue-paper, tack the paper-pattern on the material, run on the braid, then tear away the paper.

(For Illustrations of the following Subjects see Supplement.)

CROCHET.

NEPAULESE BAG.—NO. 1.

Materials.—Four skeins of blue chenille, 2 ditto of gold-coloured floss silk, 2 yards of blue cord, and 4 blue chenille tassels; Penelope crochet No. 2.

With chenille make a chain of 98 stitches, unite, and work one round with chenille, after which work the pattern with chenille and silk.

1st round.—16 blue, 1 gold, 24 blue, 1 gold; repeat.

2nd round.—3 gold, 12 blue, 3 gold, 4 blue, 6 gold, 12 blue; repeat.

3rd round.—1 gold, 9 blue, 2 gold, 3 blue, 3 gold, 2 blue, 6 gold, 9 blue, 2 gold, 3 blue, 3 gold, 2 blue, 5 gold; repeat.

4th round.—3 blue, 5 gold, 2 blue, 3 gold, 1 blue, 4 gold, 1 blue, 6 gold, 3 blue, 5 gold, 2 blue, 3 gold, 1 blue, 4 gold, 16 blue.

5th round.—4 blue, 5 gold, 1 blue, 3 gold, 1 blue, 11 gold, 5 blue, 5 gold, 1 blue, 3 gold, 9 blue, 11 gold, 1 blue; repeat.

6th round.—5 blue, 17 gold, 8 blue, 17 gold, 3 blue; repeat.

7th round.—5 blue, 15 gold, 10 blue, 15 gold, 5 blue; repeat.

8th round.—6 blue, 17 gold, 8 blue, 17 gold, 2 blue; repeat.

9th round.—1 blue, 1 gold, 5 blue, 18 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold, 5 blue, 18 gold, 1 blue; repeat.

10th round.—1 gold, 3 blue, 18 gold, 3 blue, 1 gold, 3 blue, 18 gold, 3 blue; repeat.

11th round.—1 gold, 2 blue, 15 gold, 7 blue, 1 gold, 2 blue, 15 gold, 7 blue; repeat.

12th round.—1 blue, 1 gold, 1 blue, 17 gold, 6 blue, 1 gold, 1 blue, 17 gold, 5 blue; repeat.

13th round.—1 blue, 1 gold, 2 blue, 17 gold, 5 blue, 1 gold, 2 blue, 17 gold, 5 blue; repeat.

14th round.—1 gold, 7 blue, 10 gold, 3 blue, 2 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold, 7 blue, 10 gold, 3 blue, 2 gold, 2 blue; repeat.

15th round.—6 blue, 14 gold, 2 blue, 3 gold, 6 blue, 14 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold, 1 blue.

16th round.—1 blue, 1 gold, 7 blue, 4 gold, 1 blue, 7 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold, 7 blue, 12 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold; repeat.

17th round.—2 blue, 1 gold, 6 blue, 5 gold, 1 blue, 7 gold, 1 blue, 1 gold, 3 blue, 1 gold, 6 blue, 5 gold, 1 blue, 7 gold, 1 blue, 1 gold, 1 blue.

18th round.—2 gold, 1 blue, 3 gold, 4 blue, 4 gold, 2 blue, 3 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold, 2 blue, 3 gold, 1 blue, 3 gold, 4 blue, 4 gold, 2 blue, 3 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold, 2 blue, 1 gold; repeat.

19th round.—2 gold, 1 blue, 4 gold, 5 blue, 2 gold, 9 blue, 4 gold, 1 blue, 4 gold, 5 blue, 2 gold, 9 blue, 2 gold; repeat.

20th round.—7 gold, 15 blue, 7 gold, 15 blue, 2 gold; repeat.

21st round.—7 gold, 2 blue, 3 gold, 7 blue, 1 gold, 3 blue, 9 gold, 2 blue, 3 gold, 7 blue, 1 gold, 3 blue, 2 gold; repeat.

22nd round.—5 gold, 2 blue, 3 gold, 5 blue, 4 gold, 6 blue, 5 gold, 2 blue, 3 gold, 5 blue, 4 gold, 6 blue; repeat.

23rd round.—8 gold, 4 blue, 1 gold, 3 blue, 2 gold, 6 blue, 9 gold, 4 blue, 1 gold, 3 blue, 2 gold, 7 blue, 2 gold; repeat.

24th round.—2 gold, 1 blue, 4 gold, 4 blue, 1 gold, 5 blue, 1 gold, 5 blue, 4 gold, 1 blue, 4 gold, 4 blue, 1 gold, 5 blue, 1 gold, 5 blue, 2 gold; repeat.

25th round.—2 gold, 1 blue, 3 gold, 4 blue, 1 gold, 1 blue, 2 gold, 10 blue, 3 gold, 1 blue, 3 gold, 4 blue, 1 gold, 1 blue, 2 gold, 10 blue, 1 gold; repeat.

26th round.—14 blue, 1 gold, 1 blue, 2 gold, 10 blue, 1 gold; repeat.

27th and 28th rounds.—Blue.

29th round.—3 blue, 1 gold; repeat.

30th round.—1 gold, *a*, 1 blue, 3 gold; repeat from *a*.

31st round.—3 gold, 1 blue; repeat.

32nd round.—1 blue, *a*, 1 gold, 3 blue; repeat from *a*.

33rd round.—Blue (34th and remaining rounds all blue).

34th round.—1 long, 3 chain, miss 2; repeat.

35th round.—1 long in the centre of the chain stitch, 3 chain; repeat.

Work ten rounds like 35th round, then finish with forming an edge with gold silk as follows:—1 plain stitch in the centre of the chain stitches, 5 chain, miss 3, 4 long worked between the long stitches, 5 chain; repeat.

Line with double lining of blue satin; pass the cord through the last round worked with blue; attach a tassel at each corner and at each side.

NEPAULESE BAG.—NO. 2.

Materials.—Three skeins of cerise, 2 ditto of blue crochet silk, and 2 skeins of gold thread; 4 gold tassels and 1¼ yard of gold cord will also be required; Penelope crochet No. 3.

With cerise make a chain of 100 stitches, unite the ends, and work three rounds; then with cerise silk and gold thread work as follows:—

1st round.—5 cerise, 5 gold, 15 cerise, 5 gold, 15 cerise, 5 gold; repeat.

2nd round.—1 gold, 3 cerise, 5 gold, 9 cerise, 3 gold, 3 cerise, 5 gold, 9 cerise, 3 gold, 3 cerise, 5 gold, 1 cerise; repeat.

3rd round.—2 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 9 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 9 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 2 cerise; repeat.

4th round.—2 gold, 1 cerise, 4 gold, 11 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise, 4 gold, 11 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise, 4 gold, 3 cerise; repeat.

5th round.—3 gold, 16 cerise, 4 gold, 16 cerise, 4 gold, 7 cerise; repeat.

6th round.—1 cerise, 6 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 3 cerise, 6 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 3 cerise, 6 gold, 3 cerise; repeat.

7th round.—1 cerise, 1 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 2 cerise, 1 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 2 cerise, 1 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 2 cerise; repeat.

8th round.—1 gold, 2 cerise, 5 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise, 1 gold, 2 cerise, 5 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 2 cerise, 1 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 2 cerise; repeat.

9th round.—4 cerise, 4 gold, 8 cerise, 4 gold, 4 cerise, 4 gold, 8 cerise, 4 gold, 4 cerise, 4 gold, 2 cerise; repeat.

10th round.—3 gold, 6 cerise, 2 gold, 7 cerise, 5 gold, 6 cerise, 2 gold, 7 cerise, 5 gold, 6 cerise, 1 gold; repeat.

11th round.—5 gold, 4 cerise, 2 gold, 5 cerise, 3 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 4 cerise, 2 gold, 5 cerise, 3 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 4 cerise, 3 gold; repeat.

12th round.—4 gold, 4 cerise, 8 gold, 3 cerise, 5 gold, 4 cerise, 8 gold, 3 cerise, 5 gold, 4 cerise, 2 gold; repeat.

13th round.—4 gold, 3 cerise, 10 gold, 3 cerise, 4 gold, 3 cerise, 10 gold, 3 cerise, 4 gold, 3 cerise, 3 gold; repeat.

14th round:—5 cerise, *a*, 4 gold, 6 cerise; repeat from *a* three times; then 1 gold, and repeat from beginning of round.

15th round.—7 gold, 3 cerise, 5 gold, 4 cerise, 10 gold, 3 cerise, 4 gold, 3 cerise, 10 gold, 3 cerise; repeat.

16th round.—5 cerise, 2 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 4 cerise, 2 gold, 5 cerise, 3 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 4 cerise, 2 gold, 5 cerise, 3 gold, 1 cerise, 1 gold; repeat.

17th round.—1 gold, 7 cerise, 5 gold, 6 cerise, 2 gold, 7 cerise, 5 gold, 6 cerise, 2 gold, 7 cerise, 2 gold; repeat.

18th round.—6 cerise, 4 gold, 4 cerise, 4 gold, 8 cerise, 4 gold, 6 cerise, 2 gold, 7 cerise, 2 gold; repeat.

19th round.—5 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise, 1 gold, 2 cerise, 5 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise, 1 gold, 2 cerise, 5 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold; repeat.

20th round.—5 cerise, 4 gold, 2 cerise, 1 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 2 cerise, 1 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise; repeat.

21st round.—4 cerise, 4 gold, 3 cerise, 6 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 3 cerise, 6 gold, 7 cerise, 4 gold, 2 cerise; repeat.

22nd round.—9 cerise, 4 gold, 18 cerise, 4 gold, 18 cerise, 1 gold; repeat.

23rd round.—8 cerise, 4 gold, 11 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise, 4 gold, 11 cerise, 2 gold; repeat.

24th round.—9 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 10 cerise, 4 gold, 1 cerise, 5 gold, 10 cerise, 2 gold; repeat.

25th round.—9 cerise, 3 gold, 3 cerise, 5 gold, 9 cerise, 3 gold, 3 cerise, 5 gold, 9 cerise, 3 gold; repeat.

26th round.—15 cerise, 5 gold, 5 cerise, 5 gold; repeat.

27th and 28th rounds.—Cerise.

29th round.—2 cerise, 2 gold; repeat.

30th round.—1 cerise, *a*, 2 gold, 2 cerise; repeat from *a*.

31st round.—1 gold, *a*, 2 cerise, 2 gold; repeat from *a*.

32nd round.—2 gold, 2 cerise; repeat.

33rd and 34th rounds.—Cerise.

35th round.—Blue silk.

Work 1 long in each stitch; then work eleven rounds thus:—1 long, 2 chain, miss 2; after which, with gold, work the following edge:—

1st round.—1 plain, 9 chain, miss 5; repeat.

2nd round.—5 chain united to every 3 chain.

3rd round.—Commence in the centre stitch of chain; 7 chain, miss 5, 5 chain united to the centre stitch of chain; repeat.

Line with cerise satin. Attach tassels at each corner and to the sides, and pass the cord through the last round worked with blue.

COUVRETTE FOR LOUNGING CHAIR.

Raworth's crochet thread No. 24; Penelope crochet No. 3.

Work the ground in open squares formed by 1 double long, 3 chain, 1 double long; and the design in double long stitches.

TAMBOUR.

GENTLEMAN'S VEST.

Materials.—Purple velvet and purple silk, or black French merino and black silk.

Draw the design on material frame, and work in tambour stitch with a fine hook, or in chain stitch with a sewing needle.

BRAID WORK.

DESIGN FOR WINDOW CURTAINS.

Materials.—Swiss muslin and white braid.

Copy the design on tissue-paper, tack it on the muslin, and run on the braid; then tear away the paper. The above design is appropriate for a table-cover, and would also look very handsome for winter curtains; the material scarlet French merino and black silk braid.

PALETOT FOR A CHILD THREE OR FOUR YEARS OF AGE.

The above is the full size of the article for which it is designed, and the letters indicate the manner in which it is to be made up. The materials are purple velvet or French merino, with braid and buttons to correspond.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The crest has been for some time in readiness, but the multiplicity of previous promises has occasioned the delay; if possible it will be inserted in the present number.

ELEANOR MARIA'S communication is taken into consideration, and, if practicable, her request will be complied with at a very early period.

KRISMAS.—The note alluded to was not received. The various requests of our correspondent will be attended to without delay, and on receipt of an impression the crest will be arranged and the information added.

A FIRST REQUEST shall be complied with as soon as previous engagements permit.

A PERSON IN NEED.—We regret our inability to give the information desired, but should recommend application being made at some wholesale establishment in London.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The artist shall be reminded, and, if arrangements will permit, the design will appear in a very early number.

294, Strand. MLLE. DUFOUR.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 794; a number which shows that the diminished rate of mortality continues, and which, taking the corresponding weeks of ten previous years, is less than in the week of any year since 1842. The average of the ten weeks is 877, or, augmented in the ratio of increased population, 957, compared with which the decrease of last week amounts to 163. The whole number of deaths recorded as caused by the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases is 159, whereas in the same week of last year they rose to 393, and the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks is 227. To take particular epidemics: smallpox carried off 6 persons, the half of whom were children; measles was fatal in 17 cases; scarlatina in 20; hooping-cough in 23, all of these exhibiting a mortality of less than the usual amount. Typhus, of which 33 persons died, shows the ordinary amount of mortality; but it is much less fatal than in the same weeks of 1847-9. On the other hand, diarrhœa continues to increase, as is usual at this period of the year, but its progress is not remarkable; in the last four weeks the deaths from it, for the most part among children, have been 17, 18, 33, and (last week) 40. The average is 27. The temperature varied little during the week, and the mean was 59·6 deg., slightly below the average of the same week in seven years. The wind blew during the first four days from the south-west, and afterwards generally from the west.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—THE HARVEST.—In the provinces of Guienne, the Centre, Burgundy, Franche Comté, and Alsace, the wheat crops are excellent, and beans, potatoes, &c., promise to be abundant. The hay is of excellent quality, and the rye, respecting which fears had been entertained, is, generally speaking, in a good state. Several vineyards suffered from the frost in March, but, on the whole, the complaints made are exaggerated; and in Médoc, the Yonne, Saone-et-Loire, and the Jura, hopes are entertained of an abundant and excellent harvest.

BERLIN.—TREATY OF PEACE WITH DENMARK.—The treaty of peace with Denmark has been signed by the several contracting parties, including the Earl of Westmoreland, as Ambassador of England, the mediating power. Prussia, as the negotiator for the Germanic Confederation, withdraws from the conflict, and the peace is simple and without conditions as to the future organization of the duchies, which is to be settled hereafter.

HAMBURG, July 1.—Now that the Frankfort Parliament is numbered with the dead, and that there is no more fear of the "German fleet," Hamburg flourishes, and is truly delightful. Amongst the visitors now sojourning there are the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Marchioness Wellesley, the Countess of Cardigan, Viscountess Galway, Lord and Lady Dillon, Lord Decies, Lord Gormanstown, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Hon. and Rev. Mr. Dundas, Sir John Hope, M.P., Lady Hope, and family, Lady Dick Conyngham, Admiral Sartorious, &c. The Duchess of Kent was expected.

UNITED STATES.—The British and North American steam-ship Canada, Captain Harrison, which sailed from Boston on the 26th and Halifax on the 28th, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, after a run of ten days fourteen hours from the former port, including the call and detention at Halifax. The grand jury at New Orleans had found true bills against General Lopez, M. Ligne, Governor Quitman; Judge C. Ruckney Smith, of Missouri; ex-Governor Henderson, Mr. O'Sullivan, and ten other of the Cuban invaders. A new and formidable crevasse had broken out in the Mississippi, at the Grand Levee, in the parish of Point Coupée, which threatens the most serious damage to some of the richest and most fertile portions of Louisiana. The Crescent City had arrived at New York on the 22nd ult.; she had dates from San Francisco to the 15th of May; had 156 passengers, and 150,000 dollars in gold dust, all in private hands. A destructive fire had taken place at San Francisco on the morning of May 4, reducing nearly one-third of the city to ashes, and consuming property to the amount of 5,000,000 dollars. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, for whose detection a reward of 5000 dollars is offered. An arrival from Port-au-Prince states that on the 7th ult. the island of Hayti was in a state of perfect tranquillity. There was little going forward in the Canadian Parliament.

CALIFORNIA.—The Ohio (says the *New York Enquirer*) has brought the mail and 45 passengers from California, and about 150,000 dollars' worth of gold. The steamer Isthmus arrived at San Francisco on the 4th of May, after a fine run of eighteen days and a quarter from Panama. She left there on the 15th ult., on her return trip, with the United States mails and 198 passengers, and 260,000 dollars' worth of gold. Gold is still found in abundance. The most extravagant stories are told of the Tuolumne Placer, lately discovered on the river of that name, near Columbia city. The *Stockton Times* says that a simple statement of facts far surpasses the most wondrous dreams of the necromancer. It is stated that lumps of pure gold have been found at the depth of sixty feet from the surface. The 6th of last month two large masses of gold, one weighing 23 pounds 2 ounces, the other 10 pounds 11 ounces, were dug from the Placer.

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The following gentlemen have been elected fellows:—Dr. Basham, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Herbert Davies, Dr. G. Johnson, Dr. Acland (Oxford), and Dr. Ormerod.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S CONVERSAZIONE.—On Saturday last the conversazione annually held by the fellows and their friends took place in the society's gardens in the Regent's-park. The meeting was numerously attended, and there was exhibited an abundance of objects possessing a scientific interest, more particularly in connection with that department of natural history for promoting the study of which the society was specially established. Dr. Farre, F.L.S., having taken the chair, the proceedings commenced with a paper by Professor Henfrey on the history and certain peculiarities of the structure of the gigantic water-lily, Victoria Regia, lately introduced from Central America.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—This valuable educational institution is now beginning to develop its advantages, and to make its usefulness felt, amongst all those classes which it is eminently calculated to benefit. The City branch (No. 4, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square), which has been in operation but two terms, already numbers 82 pupils, and exhibits receipts for that period amounting to £225. But much remains for the public to do in order to second the efforts of the committee and the eminent professors who have given their untiring assistance to the cause. The system of the college is so clearly calculated to improve the mental character of female study, by imparting systematically that information upon the more important topics of education which in private establishments are either inadequately imparted, wholly omitted, or left to the zeal and enterprise of the pupil herself, that every mother of a family who has the means should lend her aid in promoting the stability of an institution which affords the highest promise of social benefit. As friends of the educational cause we cannot withhold our testimony to the efficacy of this institution, and the devotion with which the committee (among whom are to be found men distinguished alike by talents and by piety) have laboured to promote its laudable object. We understand that a very appropriate and impressive lecture was delivered last Saturday week at the London Tavern to the pupils of the institution, in the presence of their friends, by the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, the treasurer.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING ILLNESS. A meeting of the friends and subscribers to this admirable institution was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Queen's College, in Harley-street. The object of the society is to provide a home in time of illness for gentlewomen of limited resources, and to ensure them, on payment of a moderate weekly sum (the present rate is one guinea per week), those advantages of medical attendance and kind and skilful nursing which are beyond the reach of a scanty income. The establishment is designed to be in a great measure self-supporting; but a liberal amount of extraneous aid is obviously requisite, especially in the first instance, to enable its conductors to realize their intentions. Efficient pecuniary assistance is peculiarly needed at the present moment. The committee have recently engaged a house suitable for the purposes of the institution (No. 8, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square), and a considerable outlay will be necessary to place the undertaking on a stable and solid footing. Nine ladies are already inmates of the establishment, who, but for the asylum thus provided for them, must either have encountered the discomforts and the distressing publicity of a common hospital, or have endured the absolute privation of the attendance and nursing which their health requires. As an instance of characteristic ad-

vantage, we may mention that one lady, possessing a small independent fortune, lately entered the establishment in order to undergo an important and critical operation, the expense of which would otherwise have been utterly beyond her resources. She is now rapidly recovering. When it is considered how numerous and helpless is the class for whose benefit this undertaking has been projected—how many there are in this country and in this metropolis, with the education, the habits, and the feelings of ladies, who are unable, even whilst in health, to earn more than a scanty and precarious income, and whose resources in time of illness are diminished or cut off by the same calamity which multiplies their wants—it will be felt that they have peculiarly urgent claims on the sympathy and the services of the benevolent. The names of those who have generously undertaken the laborious and responsible duty of conducting and superintending this establishment afford every guarantee to the public for efficient management; and the rules which have been adopted evince a wise and vigilant economy, no less than a thoughtful consideration for the feelings of the afflicted. A most respectable meeting of the subscribers to this very interesting association was held, as we have stated above, for the immediate purpose of having submitted to it a report of the progress hitherto made by the managers of the association. The Earl of Carlisle presided on the occasion. The Hon. W. Spring Rice, the hon. secretary, read the report of the managers, from which it appeared that the liberal assistance which had been afforded to the undertaking had been such as to induce the committee to take premises suitable, upon a small scale, for the purpose of the institution, for a period of three and a half years, at No. 8, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. The total amount of subscriptions already received exceeded £2000, the balance in the hands of the bankers amounting to £403. The number of patients admitted since the opening of the institution had been thirteen, of whom six were at present inmates of the establishment.—The noble chairman spoke most eloquently on the subject of the institution; and in the course of his speech felicitously remarked:—"I remember that it is very finely and touchingly said, by perhaps the most pathetic of our tragic writers, when he wishes to add the last aggravation to the despair of the character which he has produced upon the scene—

'There's not a wretch that lives on common charity
But's happier far than I.'

And he gives you the reason:—

'For I have known the luscious sweets of plenty,
Every night have slept with soft content about my head,
And never woke but to a joyous morning.'

The report, however, of the institution, with the simple statement of the cases of distress that have been alleviated, is far more persuasive and full of an exciting interest than even the tuneful moral of Gray or the tender force of Otway. I doubt not but that many of the gentle forms which I now see before me have been in the habit of carrying hope and comfort across the threshold of the humblest cottage near their country homes, or have even shed their light and radiance in many of the dim alleys of this huge metropolis. Charity, to use a common illustration of the time, does not run upon the narrow but upon the broad gauge; it is not monopolized by any one class of recipients; neither is it concentered upon any one mode of action. If charity does not shrink from pouring balm into the wounds of the lowliest sons and daughters of misery, those who are furthest removed from our own scale in society, so it ought not to neglect those who have been placed in a position next to, or even in, your own, but who are now in a condition to which sudden reverse of fortune may reduce even yourselves." (Hear, hear.) The Bishop of Oxford spoke with great good feeling; and finally the Bishop of Manchester moved, and W. Booth, Esq., seconded, a vote of thanks to the noble chairman for his able and courteous conduct, and the meeting broke up.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. G. A. WALKER.—A meeting was held on Wednesday at Herbert's Hotel, Palace-yard, for the purpose of originating some suitable testimonial to be offered to the acceptance of Mr. G. A. Walker, in recognition of his long, disinterested, and successful labours in the cause of sanitary reform, in connection with the abolition of intra-mural interments. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., presided.

HIGHLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this excellent society, established in the year 1701, for the promotion of education in the islands and highlands of Scotland, has been celebrated at the London Tavern, Captain Forbes (described by Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., in proposing his health, as the worthy son of a worthy sire) presiding. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been drunk, and appropriate testimonies borne to the memories of the late Duke of Cambridge and Sir R. Peel, both of whom were patrons of the society, the chairman made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the charity, which was responded to by a subscription of nearly £300, including her Majesty, £50; and the late Duke of Cambridge, £10.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the society was held last Wednesday evening at the Music-hall, Long-acre, John Wills, Esq., in the chair. After the nomination of the officers and committee, and the appointment of auditors, the meeting adjourned until the 7th of August next, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. The society was established on the 1st of August last, and now consists of 800 members holding 1100 shares, and upwards of £2000 was in the hands of the society's bankers. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

ST. MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 76, Welbeck-street, established July 5, 1830.—Comparative statement of progress at specific periods during the last seven years:—

	Open Deposit Accounts.	Sums Invested with National Debt Commissioners.
On July 5, 1844	14,638	340,509
" 1845	15,724	356,265
" 1846	16,729	346,977
" 1847	17,939	319,340
" 1848	18,564	284,757
" 1849	19,848	301,663
" 1850	20,866	315,638

D. FINNEY, Sec. and Actuary.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—This invaluable charity, among many others, has sustained a severe loss in the death of its president, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to whose generous support and willing exertions much of the good and prosperity of the charity is due. From the report of the committee it appears that no less than 10,000 individuals have participated in the benefits of the institution since its foundation in 1838, and upwards of 300 are now waiting admission, but are unfortunately deferred owing to the want of funds. Upwards of 700 cases of orthopædy are now under treatment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, July 6:—Males, 640; females, 607; total, 1247 Deaths during the same period:—Males, 406; females, 388; total, 794. The above report includes the whole of the metropolitan districts.

INFANT NURSERY, No. 19, NASSAU-STREET, MARYLEBONE.—This institution has been established for the purpose of receiving the children of the industrious poor during the working hours of the day; namely, from half-past six o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening. The affairs of the institution will be managed by a committee of ladies, who will meet on the first Tuesday in every month, to inspect the books and transact all necessary business; and each member of the committee will take her turn as weekly visitor at the Nursery. We strongly advise the benevolent to visit and inspect the preparations.

PROVINCIAL.

HARROW SCHOOL.—Wednesday having been appointed for the delivery of the speeches at this celebrated academic establishment, at one o'clock a number of noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen arrived at the school. The speeches and prizes having been delivered, the company adjourned to the residence of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the head master, where a splendid déjeuner was served. His Royal Highness Prince Albert had promised to attend, but, in consequence of the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince Consort was prevented from being present.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The 24th or 25th of this month is the day appointed for the floating off the fourth and last iron tube, which, when hoisted and placed, will complete the railway-bridge across the Menai Straits. The third tube has attained its elevation, and will forthwith take its place alongside the tube on duty.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.—The engineers are proceeding rapidly with the extension of the seawalls at the northern breakwater, and with the erection of the requisite stages. All the property required for the works has been purchased by the Government.

THE MOORS, INVERNESS.—Grouse and deer are plentiful, but some of the gamekeepers state that, owing to the snow-storm in May, one half of the birds will be late in arriving at maturity.

EDINBURGH.—A CAB CONTROVERSY.—The authorities of Edinburgh are attempting to force upon the hackney-coach proprietors one uniform fare of one shilling within the parliamentary boundaries of the city. The mode of resistance adopted by the proprietors is to withdraw all their coaches and cabs from the stands, and to let none except on their own terms at their establishments. The inhabitants are put to great inconvenience pending this controversy.

NARROW ESCAPE AT SIDMOUTH.—On Sunday, about eight o'clock in the evening (says an Exeter paper), a great fall of the cliff, comprising some hundreds of tons of rock, took place at the limekiln, and two female servants of Sir Henry Floyd narrowly escaped being buried under the mass, they having been found within a yard of the fall, covered with dust, and in a fainting state. It is hoped, for the sake of visitors to this delightful watering-place, that a removal will take place of every part that may be considered dangerous.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

NOBLE AND INTREPID CONDUCT OF A MAID SERVANT.—An Irishman, of forbidding appearance, who gave his name John Fahy, was brought up a few days since at the Congleton Police Court, on a charge of assaulting Ann Tranter, at Somerford Booths-hall, on Sunday afternoon. Ann Tranter stated that on Sunday afternoon she was left in charge of Somerford Booths-hall, the residence of Clement Swetenham, Esq., during the absence of the family at church. She was alone in the house. About three o'clock she met the defendant Fahy in a passage leading from the house yard into the scullery. He pretended to be deaf and dumb, and made a sign with his hand for something to eat and drink, and she gave him some bread and water. He wanted to come into the house, and tried to push past the witness through the door into the scullery. She pushed him back again, and pointed to one of the upper windows, to make the man believe there was some one besides herself in the house. However, he tried again to get into the house, but the intrepid young woman again resisted him successfully. Baffled in his attempts to get past her, the villain struck her across the arm and shoulder with a short thick stick which he had with him, and inflicted several severe bruises. She seized the stick and took it from him, and threw it over the wall into the stable-yard; on which the man struck her several times with his fists on the neck and breast. She closed with him and threw him down on his back, and kept him down for some time, until he overpowered her with struggling. She jumped up and ran to the house-bell, and gave it a hasty pull. Seeing the man again making towards the house-door, she ran to the passage and again withstood all his efforts to get past her. She succeeded in ringing the bell a second time, on which the fellow made off to the yard-door. She followed him, and pushed him out into the stable-yard, and locked the door after him. The noise of the bell in the meantime brought the gamekeeper, James Boon, to the house, where he found the courageous servant girl in a fainting condition in the kitchen. As soon as she was able she told him what had happened, and he pursued the prisoner and caught him in the road, not far from the hall. On leaving the hall the prisoner had obtained possession of the stick which the young woman had taken from him in the assault. The defendant said nothing during his dastardly assault upon the girl, but it is scarcely needful to say that he could both speak and hear. The defendant made no statement, but that everything was wrong against him, and he was committed to the sessions for trial. The justices spoke in terms of the highest commendation of the conduct of the young woman, who had so nobly protected her master's property.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF POISONING.—A great portion of the public of Gloucester has been saddened by the intelligence of the arrival at the county gaol of an aged and infirm old woman on a charge of wilful murder. The following are the facts of the case:—At the latter part of the month of April last a hatter, named Thomas Harris, who resided with his wife at Frampton Cotterell, in this county, was taken suddenly ill with violent vomiting, spitting of blood, &c. Mr. Day, the surgeon of the neighbourhood, was sent for, and prescribed medicines for him, but he gradually became worse, and died in a few days, and was buried in the chapel burying-ground there. Circumstances of strong suspicion arose in the neighbourhood that Harris's death was not natural, and these were strengthened by the widow having, in about a fortnight after Harris's death, married a person in the neighbourhood. Applications were made on the subject to W. J. Ellis, Esq., the coroner for the district, and he instituted inquiries, which resulted in an inquest being held on Saturday last, the body having been disinterred and an examination made. This, as well as a long examination of witnesses, not proving satisfactory to the coroner and jury, an analysis of the stomach, viscera, &c., was directed by Mr. Ellis to be made by Mr. Herapath, an adjourned inquest was held, and after an examination of Mr. Herapath, who proved the presence of arsenic in the stomach, &c., and of a person of whom the woman bought the poison, about the time of the man's death, a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against the wife, now Hannah Curtis. The accused is sixty-two years of age, and has accumulated some money.

LUGGAGE-TRAIN ON FIRE.—Last week, as the luggage-train which leaves Derby about ten a.m. for the north was proceeding through Southwingfield-park, one of the trucks was observed to be on fire. The fire extended with great rapidity, and by the time the train arrived at Wingfield station four trucks were enveloped in flames. The damage done was considerable.

DESPERATE SUICIDE BY A BOY AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—On Sunday morning, at half-past one o'clock, the persons passing over London-bridge were painfully excited by witnessing a youth, apparently not more than fourteen or fifteen years of age, ascend the parapet of the bridge and deliberately throw himself into the river. In an instant alarm was given, and boats were put off for the purpose of saving, if possible, the unfortunate boy, but not the least sign of him could be perceived. From the fact of one of the pier-heads rising in that part of the bridge there is no doubt that in falling his head struck. The boy wore a blue cloth jacket with pearl buttons, green cloth trousers with blue stripe down the side, and a blue cloth cap. He appeared to be about five feet high, and of dark complexion. At a subsequent hour of the day the police, from inquiries instituted by them, ascertained that the unfortunate youth was named Joseph Jewell, and that he had resided with his parents at No. 179, George-street, Rateliff; that he left his home for the purpose of destroying his life in that dreadful manner his parents are quite certain, but they cannot assign any reason for his committing such a rash act. The river was dragged, but the body has not been recovered. There is every probability that it has been carried some distance down the river, as the tide was running very fast at the time.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT SNEINTON.—An inquest was held last week, at Sneinton, near Nottingham, on the body of William Bartle, aged thirty. The deceased was a clerk in the office of Messrs. Smith and Cole, corn-merchants, and lodged with Mr. William Woodward, of Notintone-place, Sneinton. From the evidence of Mr. Woodward it appeared that he was seen by him on the canal bridge, walking with a lady, and he then complained of being unwell, and appeared very reserved. Between nine and ten o'clock the same evening he saw the deceased again at the house of Mr. Henry Flint, in Broad-street, and he then also appeared very dejected and low spirited. There did not appear to be the slightest unpleasantness between him and either Miss Flint or any of the family. He and the deceased left the house together, but Mr. Bartle walked before the witness, and when the latter got home he found the deceased had retired to bed. Shortly after eight o'clock the next morning witness's servant knocked at his door, and asked him what was the matter. She had just previously heard the report of a pistol, and afterwards heard something fall heavily upon the ground. He replied nothing was the matter there. He immediately dressed himself and went to the deceased's door, but could receive no answer to his inquiries. His wife then sent for Mr. Bentley, a neighbour, and on his arrival they again knocked at the door, but could obtain no reply. The door was bolted inside, and, after some consultation, they determined to break it open. This was accordingly done, and they then saw the deceased lying upon the ground in a pool of blood. A pistol was lying on the left-hand side of him, also covered with blood. He had a wound in his forehead, apparently made by a bullet. He was quite dead. He was entirely dressed, with the exception of his coat. He was lying at the foot of a dressing-table, upon which, and also on the window-blind, there was blood. Witness saw a note written in pencil lying open on the table, and the following is a copy:—"My very dear Fanny: Do not imagine that anything you have done has induced me to quit the world; on the contrary, believe me that my dearest wish has been to make you happy, but that is now impossible. A terrible affliction has seized me within the last fortnight, and I can no longer bear up against the afflictions with which I have been visited through life. For your sake, I am sorry I ever knew you; but I have nothing to accuse myself in that respect; I did once think we might be happy. Adieu.—William!" Witness believed there was not the slightest jealousy existing in his breast. He did not know what terrible affliction he alluded to, unless he meant the state of his health. He was not aware of any pecuniary difficulties. The jury, after mature consultation, returned a verdict "That the deceased shot himself, but whether he was of sound or unsound mind no satisfactory evidence appears to prove."—*Nottingham Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The QUEEN has conferred the honour of knighthood upon John Watson Gordon, Esq., Limner to her Majesty for Scotland and President of the Royal Scottish Academy; and also upon Chas. Hastings, Esq., M.D.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES INCREASE.—It appears by a parliamentary return, printed at the instance of Mr. Scott, containing returns of the population, trade, imports, revenue, and expenditure of each of the Australian colonies for the last ten years, that the gross population in 1839 was 170,676, and in 1848, 333,764, being an increase of 163,088.

PAINTED BRITONS.—The following passage is from a placard announcing a pleasure trip to Warkworth:—"The Gleaner is one of the finest and fastest boats on the Tyne. Her accommodation is in every respect good and comfortable; her *crew* skilful, steady, and obliging, being *newly painted and decorated* for pleasure trips"!!

LONDON "LIONS."—The total number of persons admitted to the armoury of the Tower in the year 1849 was 50,669; in 1846, 50,198; in 1847, 49,366; in 1848, 49,350; and in 1849, 45,474; making a total in the five years of 249,338. The amount received in fees for admissions during the same period was £6233. 9s. Of this sum £1426 was expended in the purchase of armour and ancient weapons. The number of persons who paid for admission to the jewel-house in 1849 was 41,482, and the sum received from them £1037. The number of persons who visited Hampton Court Palace in 1849 was 168,195; Kew Gardens, 137,865; and the Royal Pleasure Grounds at Kew, 41,455. The total amount taken at Westminster Abbey for showing the cathedral during the year 1849 was £968; of this sum the "tomb-showers" received £739. 2s., £34. 4s. 3d. was paid for cleaning the monuments, and £195. 2s. 3d. went to the "ornamental fund." The total sum taken at the doors of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1849, in twopenny fees only, was £430. 3s. 8d., which the vergers appropriated to themselves.

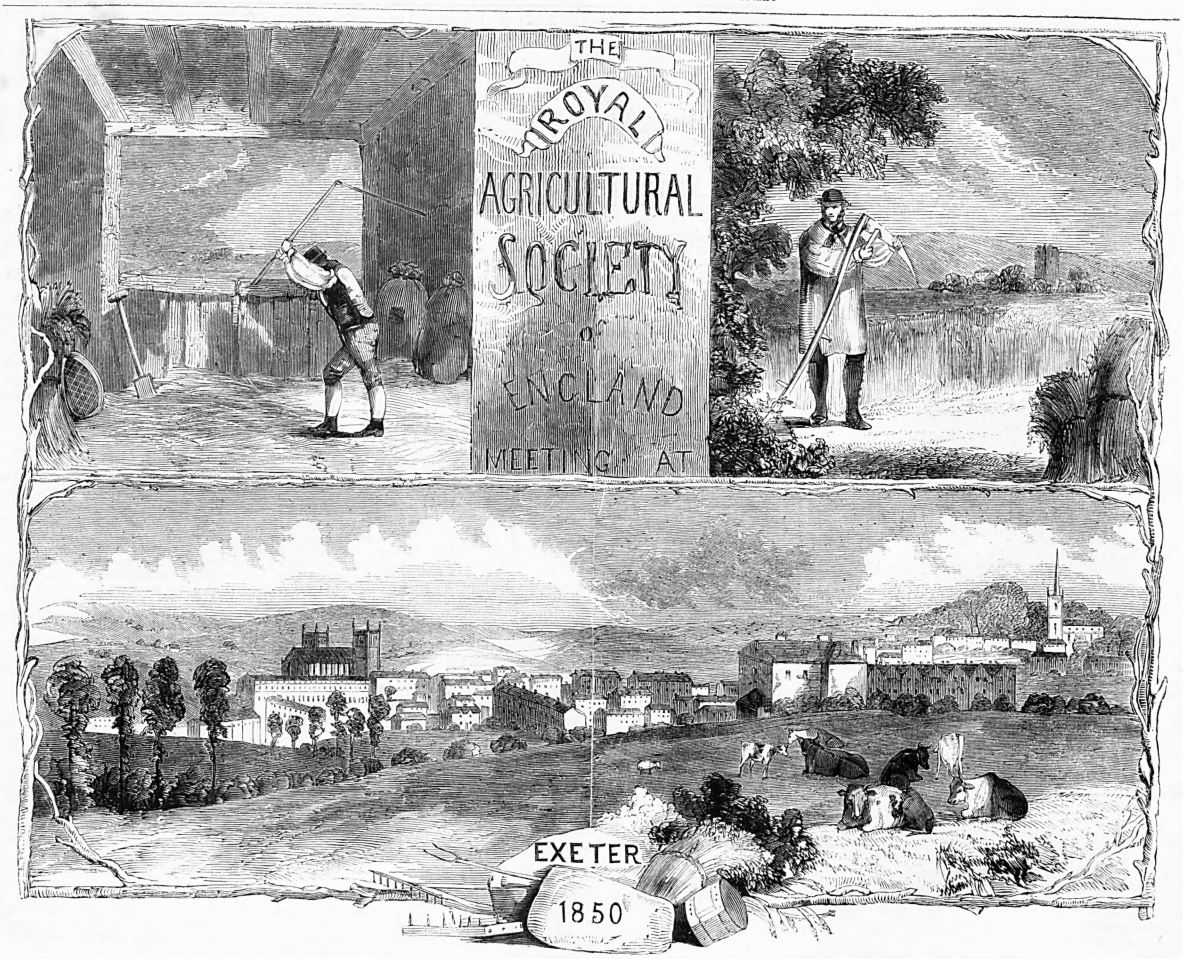
IRELAND.

The triennial exhibition of native manufactures has been opened at the rooms of the Royal Dublin Society; and, although the admission the first day was rather high (2s. 6d.), there was a very numerous assemblage, and certainly the exhibition was well worthy of the desire to view it.

A rumour, originating in an Irish provincial journal, to the effect that Lord and Lady Castlereagh had been converted to the Romish faith, has elicited a letter, addressed by his lordship to the *Newry Telegraph*, in which he says:—"There is not one word of truth in the statement that Lady Castlereagh has become a Roman Catholic; and the rumour with reference to myself is equally false."

CRIME AND OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.—The bill for the better prevention of crime and outrage in Ireland, which expires at the end of the present session of Parliament, is to be renewed until the 31st of December, 1853, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament. The bill has passed the Lords.

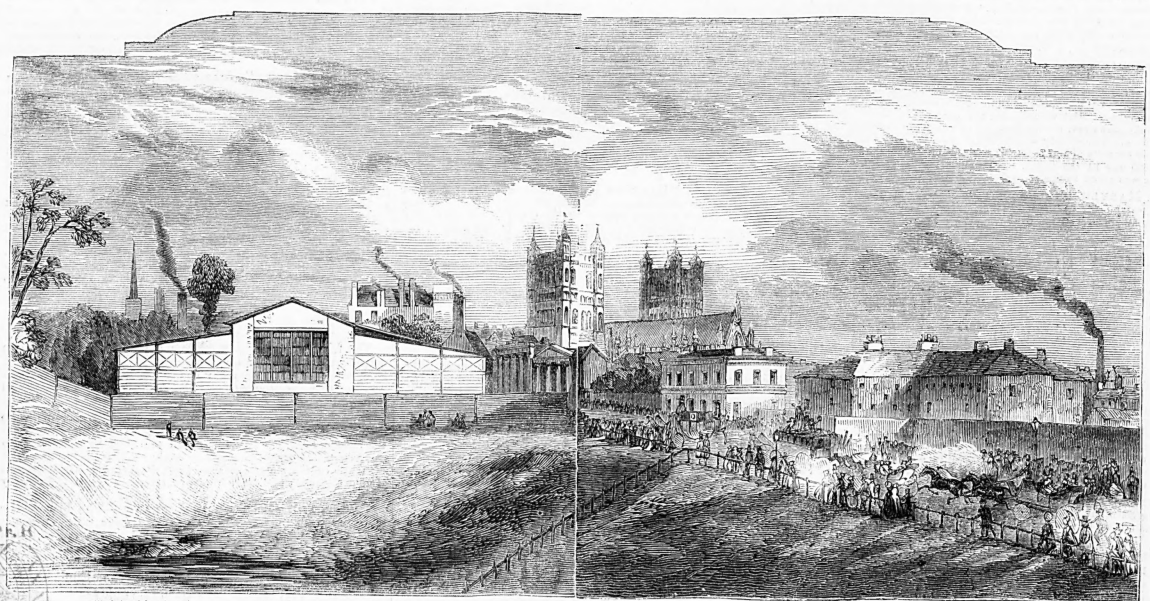
CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—At the Ennis assizes Patrick Howe, 49, and Bridget Keogh, 32, brother and sister, were charged with the murder of a gentleman named Arthur O'Donnell, at Derrynalicka, on the 10th of April last. Both prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to be executed, but no day was named.



FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

(*Continued from page* 14.)

funeral might be private and unostentatious, the inhabitants of Tamworth were not informed when the body would arrive, and the hour of midnight was fixed as tending to privacy. Nevertheless it got rumoured about the town that the coffin containing the remains would reach Tamworth on Friday night, the 5th inst., when many hundreds of the inhabitants, determined on taking every opportunity of showing their respect for the memory of the deceased, proceeded as early as ten o'clock to the station to await the arrival of the train, where they declared they would remain till daylight i. necessary, rather than not be present. On the hearse containing the coffin being taken out of the carriage, the assembled multitude took off their hats, while many were affected even to tears. They accompanied the procession to the town of Tamworth, and many of them



DINNER PAVILION, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—(SEE PAGE 20.)

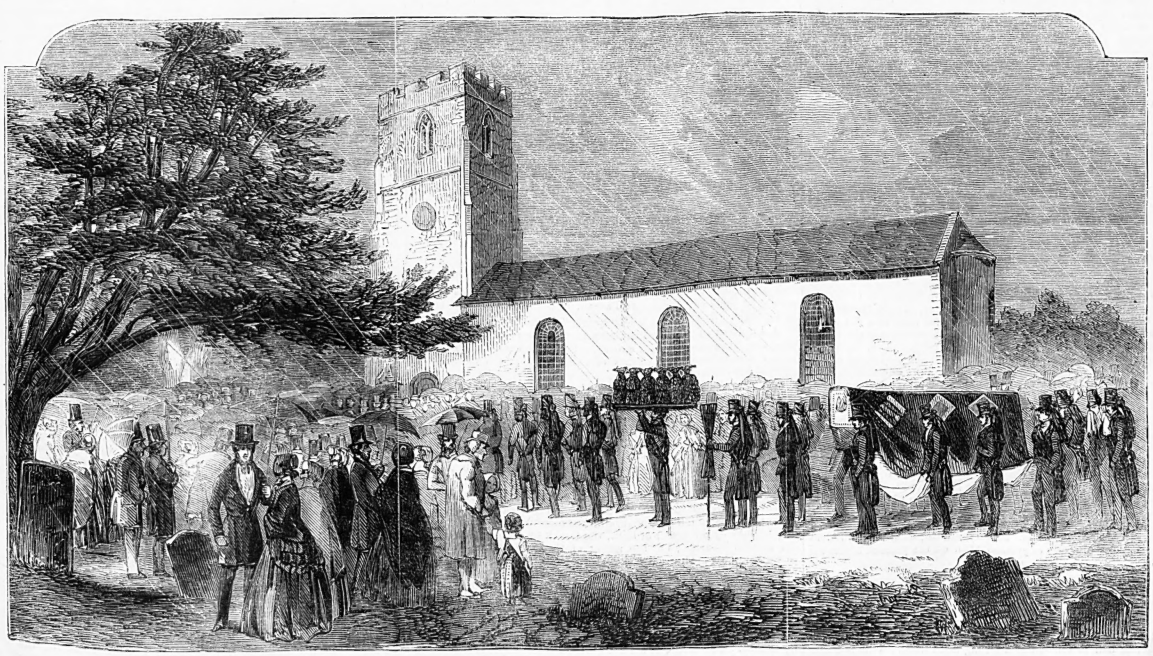


DRAYTON MANOR, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

went all the way to Drayton Manor, a distance of two miles and a half. The remains of the deceased reached his country residence about one o'clock. Mr. Frederick Peel, his son, and Mr. Lawrence Peel, his brother, accompanied the hearse in a carriage.

The manor-house at Drayton is a large building, possessing many architectural beauties which the correct taste of the late proprietor judiciously appended. Its picture-gallery contains treasures worthy the attention of the pilgrim connoisseur from the remotest part of the world, and is a triumphant testimony of wealth patronizing genius guided by taste and judgment—the fruits of an enterprising commercial spirit nurturing the labours of struggling talent and intellectual aspirations. In an apartment adjoining the entrance, called the oak parlour, the coffin was deposited, covered with crimson velvet, and bearing a plain inscription of the name and age of the deceased.

On the 9th instant the mortal remains of Sir Robert Peel were consigned to their last resting-place, in a manner according with his own written and expressed desire, without pageantry, but as those of a private country gentleman, attended by relations and a few dear and sincere friends. The Duke of Wellington was invited, but he, "the hero of a hundred battles," who had with iron nerve seen death spread around, was moved to tears when recording his heart's feelings in the House of Lords on the loss of a true friend: his age and grief were preventives to his attendance on the sad occasion. A sorrowing crowd of simple-minded rustics lined the avenues along which the funeral procession passed, furnishing one of the most remarkable features of the proceedings. Men, women, and children, all decently clad, though many of them in very homely attire, flocked towards the park several hours before the time appointed for the funeral had arrived. A large proportion of them wore mourning, and their bearing and behaviour were exceedingly decorous and suitable to the occasion. A great part of the assembly had arrived by rail from the neighbouring towns, and even greater distances. A body of the county police were present to keep the main approach to the mansion clear for the procession, so the people as they collected arranged themselves on either side of the avenue, within the light iron railings which separate it from the park. At intervals the melancholy sound of the funeral bell from Tamworth church fell upon the ear. The sky became over-



DRAYTON BASSETT CHURCH, AND FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

cast with sombre clouds, and gusts of wind swept mournfully through the trees. The hour fixed for the interment drew near—one o'clock—when rain began to fall, at first in a slight drizzle, but soon after very heavily; the spectators, nevertheless, determined that the weather should not prevent them from manifesting their simple-hearted and unaffected sympathy with the family of the deceased. Thus they waited for nearly an hour, the rain descending in torrents all the time. Shortly after two o'clock the sky began to clear, and the funeral procession was formed. The following programme gives the order in which the body of Sir Robert Peel was conveyed from the family mansion to the grave:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Mr. Mark Cooke, on horseback. — Mr. Mathews (steward), on horseback.

Principal Tenants, two and two, on horseback.

Mr. Hare, on foot. — Mr. Twells, on foot.

1. Mourning Coach, containing the Bishop of Gibraltar. — Attendant. — Page on foot.

2. Mourning Coach, containing the Incumbents of Tamworth, Drayton, Nuneaton, Fazeley. — Attendant. — Attendant.

3. Mourning Coach, drawn by two horses, containing Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Hodgson. — Attendant. — Page. Attendant.

4. Mourning Coach. Four Pall-bearers. — Attendant. — Attendant.

5. Mourning Coach. Four Pall-bearers. — Attendant. Attendant. — Mute on horseback. — Mute on horseback. Page.

Man with plumes. HEARSE, drawn by four horses. — Mute on horseback. Page. — Mute on horseback. Five Under-bearers.

Mr. West, on foot. — Mr. Adams, on foot.

6. Mourning Coach and Four. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Frederick Peel, Esq., M.P., Captain William Peel, R.N. — Page on foot. — Page on foot.

7. Mourning Coach and Four. Arthur Peel, Esq., Captain John Peel, Scotch Fusilier Guards, Lord Villiers. — Page on foot. — Page on foot.

8. Mourning Coach and Four. The Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, Colonel Peel, M.P., Lawrence Peel, Esq. — Page on foot. — Page on foot.

9. Mourning Coach and Four. The Right Hon. G. R. Dawson. The Very Rev. the Dean of York, Sir John Floyd. — Page. — Page.

Captain Peel, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, son of the Right Hon. William Yates Peel.

10. Mourning Coach and Four. Captain Edward Peel, 16th Hussars, son of Edmund Peel, Esq., Robert Peel, Esq., son of the Dean of Worcester, Archibald Peel, Esq., son of Colonel Peel, M.P., Captain Charles Lennox Peel, son of Lawrence Peel, Esq. — Page. — Page.

11. Mourning Coach and Four. Robert Peel Dawson, Esq., Lord Harley, Sir Hume Campbell, General Yates. — Page. — Page.

12. Mourning Coach, containing the House Steward and Butler.

The Corporation of Tamworth, in five carriages.

The late Sir R. Peel's Private Carriage.

Mr. Rhoades, jun. — Mr. Rhoades, sen.

The road which leads from the manor-house to the parish church of Drayton Bassett is circuitous, but there is a short cut across the park, of which a large portion of the assemblage availed themselves, in order to see the procession enter the sacred edifice. At this period of the day it again rained heavily; still, long before the mournful cavalcade reached Drayton Bassett, several thousands had collected there. The parish church is an old country structure built in remote and pious times, when the population of the rural districts was small. From a distance its square tower and low-pitched roof are seen humbly nestled among the trees. A portion of it is very old, while other parts show signs of modern renovation; it is surrounded by an old-fashioned churchyard. The interior is a plain apartment with a slightly-arched ceiling, the materials of which, and the side walls, are of common plaster, whitewashed. At the west end there is a small gallery, capable of containing twenty or thirty people; and in the body of the church the usual arrangement of pews, made of ordinary wood, in the plainest manner, without distinction between those set apart for the lord of the manor or his tenants. A few plain marble slabs, bearing upon them short memorials, are let into the side walls, the most conspicuous being one which bears the following simple inscription:—

"In a vault beneath this church are deposited the remains of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., of Drayton Manor, and of Lady Peel his wife, daughter of William Yates, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Sir Robert was born 25th of April, 1750, and died 3rd of May, 1830. Lady Peel was born 5th of March, 1765, and died 28th of December, 1803.

"Their children have raised this monument to the memory of their beloved parents as a token of gratitude."

The altar, the pulpit, and the pews usually occupied by Sir Robert's household were hung with black cloth. The family vault is entered by an aperture within the porch. Shortly before three o'clock the funeral procession arrived at the entrance of the sacred edifice. The pall-bearers were—Sir James Graham, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Hardinge, Sir Francis Lawley, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. B. Denison, Sir George Clerk, and Mr. Holdsworth. Mr. Sidney Herbert was among the company who had come to pay their last respects to the distinguished baronet. The procession having entered the church, the coffin was placed on a stand in the aisle. The Bishop of Gibraltar then began, amidst the most reverential silence, to read the funeral service of the church. The proper moment for removing the coffin from its stand having arrived, it was slowly lowered into the vault, and the bishop, proceeding to the mouth of the vault, read the affecting and beautiful language of the church service for the burial of the dead in a voice which at many points became broken with emotion. The members of Sir Robert's family, leaving their seats, gathered round the grave of their illustrious relative, and amidst many a tear, which those who had shed them endeavoured in vain to check or hide, the solemn words were pronounced, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust." When the reading of the service was concluded the sons of the deceased advanced to the mouth of the vault, and each in his turn took a last farewell.

Thus ended the funeral of England's great statesman. He was laid on that spot which, but six short weeks before, he had pointed out to the affectionate partner of his bosom as that on which he desired to have his earthly remains placed. In all the principal towns expressions of mourning were evinced by a partial closing of shops and the muffled tolling of bells. Never, perhaps, was national regret or sympathy more deeply expressed than on the present mournful occasion.

The literary and scientific meetings for the week have comprised the Zoological and Horticultural Societies.

The Prince of Wales left London-bridge wharf on Sunday at eight, and reached Margate before a quarter-past one, notwithstanding she had to encounter a strong head wind. This is a fine specimen of steam-boat travelling.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT EXETER.

We are enabled by arrangements made some time since to present our readers (those of Devon in particular) with an outline of the plans for the ensuing week, and subjoin some pictorial ILLUSTRATIONS connected with the event.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England was first established by the late Earl Spencer in 1839, and the first meeting held at Oxford, the earl being the first president, and the number of members about 700. In 1849, when held at Norwich, the president was the Earl of Chichester, and the number of members 5512; so that year by year this great and influential national society—fully bearing out its trite and appropriate motto, "Practice with Science"—has continued to increase in success, to meet annually in some one of the principal towns of England; the present locale being the ANCIENT CITY OF EXETER, and the twelfth anniversary of the exhibition.

The showyard and cattle and implement sheds, &c., are erected in a large field belonging to John Milford, Esq., near the Topsham-road, B. T. B. Gibbs, Esq., being general manager of the show to the society; the contractor for the building, Mr. Henry Manning, of Holborn; the superintendent of the works, Mr. W. Manning. This immense building stands upon a field of some twenty acres, twelve of which are enclosed, and comprises, in addition to the cattle and implement sheds, the trial-yard, stewards' room, judges' room, refreshment booth, &c. A code of regulations and orders connected with all these departments, rules for the admission of members, the scale of prices at which the public are to be admitted, and other laws connected with the society and show are fully and clearly laid down, and will be strictly enforced.

Amusements, varied and attractive, are in great abundance. Literary and philosophic institutions; the beautiful nurseries of Messrs. Veitch, Lucombe, and Pince; the interior of the cathedral; the picturesque grounds of Northernhay; the delightful walk in the picturesque grounds of Northernhay; the delightful walk in Bury Meadow; while Mr. E. D. Davis, the enterprising lessee of the theatre royal, having already given the Exonians a sight of the "Napoleon of the Drama," and introduced to their notice "Mr. Bunn on the Stage," now brings "Buck" (not the member for the northern division), but Buck the "Wizard," the man of marvels, the prestooutumdeceptionist, he of the bottomless bottle—the Ætherienne—whose wonders in mighty magic will be displayed every evening at the theatre royal in Bedford-circus. It is only within the last twelve months that Mr. Davis has taken the building on a lease; he has been at considerable outlay to render the place clean and comfortable, and it is to be hoped the amusements of the stage, under his judicious control, will revive with vigour in the "City of the Red Earth."

On Tuesday the grand oratorio, "The Creation," will be performed by the Exeter Society at the Royal Subscription Rooms; the members, vocal and instrumental, amounting to some 200. On Wednesday there will be a lecture by Professor Simonds at the Athenæum, and a grand ball at the Royal Subscription Rooms, in union with the great horticultural fête in the grounds of the Rev. C. R. Bohn, Mount Radford.

Thursday a grand evening concert, under the direction of Mr. Ashe, and embracing the talent of Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Williams, Mr. J. Rouinson, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Lavenu, will take place at the rooms, under the patronage of the élite of the county. But the great feat of the day will be the "dinner" in the pavilion at the end of Queen-street. With respect to this affair much dissatisfaction has manifested itself by the contract being let to Soyer, the "man of sauce" and "sparkling nectar," and *croustade en pyramide monumentre!* Mr. Murch, of the city of Exeter, fancied himself "the man," but the gastronome stepped in with an extra "waiter" and "booked" the contract. The Exonians do not like it; it is not considered patriotic, as the following from the *Gazette* will show:—

"So strong has been the feeling on the subject among the gentlemen of this city, that numbers have expressed their intention of not being present at the dinner, in order to mark their sense of the proceedings; and great dissatisfaction on the subject generally prevails in Exeter. It should not have been forgotten by the council that a very large sum of money had been raised in this city and neighbourhood for the use of the society, and that a stranger ought not to have been preferred to a citizen and subscriber. At the last meeting of the local committee, when several members of the council attended, strong observations were made at the exclusion of Mr. Murch, who had sent a lower tender than M. Soyer, and at the disinclination there appeared to be to support local interests in return for the exertions locally made for the accommodation of the council and the public."

However, we hope to be able to report in our next that all passed off without any "Vesuvius;" and that the only blows up and explosions and "immense goings off" were at the "grand display of fireworks" to take place in the evening, somewhere not decidedly fixed on.

Friday (the last day).—A general meeting of members, grand morning concert, visits to the meadows of Sir T. D. Acland, of Killerton, and Mr. Turner, of Barton, institutions, theatre, &c., as before.

Saturday.—A general pack-up, and home by coach, bus, or rail.

The following is the inscription upon the stone recently placed by the Earl of Ellesmere over the grave of ADDISON in Westminster Abbey. The lines are by Tickell. The Montague alluded to was Charles first Earl of Halifax:—

"ADDISON.

"Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;
Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed
A fairer spirit, or more welcome shade.
Oh, gone for ever, take this long adieu,
And sleep in peace next thy lov'd Montague.

"Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere, P.C., 1849." "Born 1672—Died 1719.

The members of the Naval Club dined together on Wednesday at the Thatched-house Tavern, in celebration of the battle of the Nile. Admiral Sir Charles Napier presided.

A baptism of a novel nature took place on Sunday, the 23rd ult., at Marown parish church. The engineer of the Foxdale mines, who is above thirty years of age, was baptized at the same time as his infant child.

We are enabled to announce that Sir Thomas Wilde has been selected for the important office of Lord Chancellor, and that his appointment has been approved by her Majesty. It is understood, however, that Sir Thomas Wilde will only discharge the full duties of his office until the arrangements necessary for separating the functions of the Chief Judge of the Chancery Court from those of the Speaker of the House of Lords and Chief Judge in Appeal are completed.

The Rev. Henry Giles, in a lecture on "Manliness," recently delivered in New York, thus designates the four great characteristics which have distinguished mankind:—"The Hebrew was mighty by the power of faith, the Greek by knowledge and art, the Roman by arms; but the might of the modern man is placed in work. This is shown by the peculiar pride of each. The pride of the Hebrew was in religion, the pride of the Greek was in wisdom, the pride of the Roman was in power, the pride of the modern man is placed in wealth."—[How absurdly illogical! *Work* is not merely manual; and in their different ways the ancients worked quite as hard as the moderns. Besides, *wealth* is not the pride of the modern. *Success* is; and is by no means always represented by wealth. The moderns are not quite so degraded as to deserve to be classified universally as money-worshippers!]

LITERATURE.

An Introduction to Conchology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Molluscous Animals. By George Johnston, M.D., LL.D. 8vo., pp. 614. London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster-row.

Shells are universal favourites; and shellfish, in the shape of Kent oysters, were loved even by the Romans. Hugh Miller, in his "Bass Rock" (a history), has shown that the shell parts of the whelks and "bukkies" eaten by the Royalist soldiers are still to be seen on the rock that overlooks the entrance of the Firth of Forth. These shells were the great, great-great, great, &c. &c. &c., grandfathers and grandmothers of all the whelks found in the circumjacent seas—fit theme for tradition. Fossil shells—but we wander from *the* book before us. *Such* a book, on *such* an enticing subject, has not till this time appeared. We care not whether the reader who takes it up likes shells or not; let her, for we presume we only address ladies, only begin, and we venture that she (or *he*, should *she* call her husband, son, brother, or *sweetheart*) will not stop till she gets to Letter XXVII., when there are only 80 pages more to read. But shells and their histories, thanks to Messrs. Gray, Broderip, Sowerby, Lovell Reeve, Cuming, M'Gillivray, Forbes, and Hanley (alluding only to modern authors in our own country), are really delightful objects. Our friend Dr. Baird has given the story of an Egyptian snail, presented by our friend Charles Lamb, Esq., of Beauport, *glued to a board* in the British Museum since 1845, and which is now alive, crawling, and in exuberant moisture and growth. Should any of our readers like this curious history, and express their desire in our correspondents' column, we will give it. Dr. Johnston's book is a most able book, by *no* mere tyro learning his lesson and compiling his primer, but is written and wrought out by a man who stands, "facile princeps," indisputably at the top of the men who have restricted themselves to British zoology. His wife and daughter Margaret, now married to a medical man in the army in Canada, are distinguished as naturalists, and must have much aided their husband and father. We mean to return to this book, and meanwhile announce, that it is illustrated with upwards of one hundred woodcuts, many of which have two, three, four, or more separate figures. Our readers who visit the seacoast should study Dr. Johnston's works, especially his "History of British Zoophytes," and this noble contribution to our (now increasing) elementary works on natural history. The mature philosopher may read this book with profit; the literary man will find mirth, and wit, and good feeling; and the pious cannot but be gratified to see that the author directs the reader from "Nature up to Nature's God."

The Miser's Secret; or, the Days of James the First. 3 vols. London: W. Shoberl.

The historical romance takes precedence of every other class of imaginative literature. It combines the interests of truth with the charms of fiction.

The lovers of literature have lately felt the want of a gifted pen to paint for them those splendid pictures of the past which history presents. This author has come in good time to supply the deficiency.

"The Miser's Secret" is a stirring history. Its scenes are a succession of dramatic contrasts. Its pages like alternate clouds and sunshine—the characters full of life, spirit, and animation. "The Miser" carries a secret in his heart which burdens his existence. That "secret" is a piece of masterpolicy. We do not disclose it, because we would not anticipate its interest. In forcible contrast with this strongly-marked man we have his daughter, a bright and beautiful being, made up of sensibility and cheerfulness of spirit—a little too piquant, perhaps, in her wordy wars, but a happy relief to her strange and mysterious father. The characters are for the most part striking and clearly developed, especially those which are historical. The author's deep insight into the human heart has evidently had a more creative source than that of "books."

Originality of conception is, in truth, very observable in the construction of this work—both as to character and plot; and the dialogue is so unstrained that we feel ourselves actually present with personages who so conspicuously figured in the reign of James the First.

In conclusion we can only say that, from the first page to the last, the interest is not only sustained, but goes on increasing, and we strongly recommend our readers to peruse the work and form their own opinion of its merits.

THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—A sort of half-private, half-public concert was given here on Monday evening, in the music-room, under the title of "Madame Pasta's Farewell Concert." It had not been greatly advertised, therefore it was not greatly known such a concert would take place, but the audience was of the first class, and welcomed the greatest singer that has ever appeared upon the stage in a manner beyond description enthusiastic. Madame Pasta, the Siddons of the lyric stage, is now old; therefore her voice cannot be expected to have the same splendour it possessed in youth, but there is all the soul, all the grandeur of expression left intact. The applause that greeted her entrance upon the platform was deafening, and was repeated again and again during her performance of the famous air from "Tancredi," "Oh, Patria." Similar demonstrations attended Madame Pasta's subsequent performances—the duet, "Mille sospiri e lagrime" (Rossini), with her gifted and favourite pupil, Mademoiselle Parodi; the aria of Gluck, "Che faro senza Euridice;" and the brilliant air of Pacini, "I tuoi frequenti palpiti," the only difference to be noted being their continually increasing vehemence. After every effort Madame Pasta was recalled upon the platform, amidst cheers and acclamations, and a repetition of the caballetta of Pacini's aria was insisted upon. Madame Pasta was assisted by Mademoiselle Parodi, Signors Gardoni, Calzolari, Baucarde, Coletti, Lablache, F. Lablache, and Belletti, by the chorus of her Majesty's Theatre, and by Mr. Balfe and Signor Schira, who presided as accompanists at the pianoforte. On Tuesday the performances were to have been Bellini's opera, "I Puritani," a selection from "La Esmeralda," and an entirely new ballet divertissement called "Les Delices du Serail." One of the principal features in this Terpsichorean display was to have been the introduction of La Senora Martinez, surnamed the "Black Malibran," who would have sung some of the characteristic airs of the Havannah. She is really black, has a very sweet voice, but no great elegance of action. Her serenade will, we think, be her best effort when it shall be heard, which will in all probability be to-night (Saturday), the same performances that were to have taken place on Tuesday being announced for this evening. The cause of the theatre closing on Tuesday was the melancholy and rather sudden death of the lamented Duke of Cambridge. On Wednesday the last grand con-

cert for the season was given, and was very fully attended. The whole strength of this very strong company was announced for the occasion, aided by that prince of pianists, the great Thalberg. The programme, containing thirty pieces, was performed with only one or two exceptions; and all the singers advertised appeared but two, both English, Miss Catherine Hayes and Mr. Sims Reeves. No excuse was offered for their non-appearance. We trust there is no under-current at work in this quarter, but it seems strange that whenever an English singer attains a standing in either of our Italian theatres, from some cause or other, they are quietly let down until at last in disgust they quit the theatre. The concert, on the whole, gave satisfaction, and all the pieces were ably rendered, with the exception of the choral department, which was rather unsteady, and not at all what it ought to have been. Thalberg was as great as ever, and met with rapturous applause. The concert began at two, and was not over until nearly six, but the audience, being real lovers of music, remained to the last. Balfe conducted with his usual masterly hand, and the band was particularly efficient. This concert was the fourth, and, as we before stated, the last, for the season.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—This theatre was closed on Tuesday, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Cambridge, otherwise the performances were to have been the "Otello" of Rossini, for the first time at this house, and the second act of Weber's "Der Freischutz." On Thursday "Don Giovanni" was given for the last time, and brought a splendid house, notwithstanding the damp which has been cast over all dramatic exhibitions, particularly with respect to the fashionable world, by the deaths, first of Sir Robert Peel, so quickly followed by that of the Duke of Cambridge. We have so frequently had occasion to speak of the magnificent manner in which "Giovanni" is always performed at this theatre, that it would be superfluous now to repeat our praises. All the singers exerted themselves to the utmost.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S.—The play of "Adrienne Le Couvreur" has been during the week performed to delighted audiences, and has exhibited Rachel in a new phase. She is no longer the classical heroine, but the suffering woman whose minutest woes we can recognise and appreciate. The elegance of the impersonation during the first four acts is wonderfully converted into the most pathetic elements of tragedy in the latter scenes, closed ultimately by delirium (a marvellous picture of anguished and distorted mind) and—death. We propose next week giving a more elaborate notice of this great actress, and shall, without favour, review her achievements psychologically with reference to dramatic art. The house has been densely crowded on every evening of performance.

HAYMARKET.—The dramatic season may, indeed, be said to have drawn to a close when the Haymarket Theatre shuts its doors, which it did on Monday last, the performances being for the benefit of Mr. B. Webster, the spirited and able lessee and manager. During the evening Mr. Webster came forward, and delivered an elegant and very forcible farewell address. That Mr. Webster may in September recover the great losses of the past season is our sincere wish; and, should Mr. Macready's health continue as it is at present, we have little doubt but such will not only be the case, but a highly profitable season crown his efforts. With this sincere wish, till next September we take leave of the "little theatre in the Haymarket."

ADELPHI.—We begin to think that this little theatre would make an excellent training school for racehorses, for when once anything begins to *run* here it never stops. Week after week our criticisms might be contained in these words, "*as per last*"—for as the bills were last week so they were the week before, and so they have been this, and perhaps will be next, "The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish," "Esmeralda," and "Jack in the Green" continuing to be as attractive as ever.

SURREY.—The operatic season at this house promises to be very advantageous to the treasury. The operas have been "The Bohemian Girl," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Rob Roy," the principal characters being sustained most efficiently by Mlle. Nau, Miss Annie Romer, and Mr. Travers, Mr. Borrani, and Mr. Delavanti.

VAUHXALL GARDENS.—So strong an evidence of sympathy in behalf of one who has laboured long for the amusement of the public has been rarely manifested as on the occasion of the benefit of the veteran aëronaut Green, which took place last week. The presence of the Nepaulese Princes added to the general satisfaction; and we have not witnessed for many years so large an assemblage of the aristocracy. There were upwards of three thousand persons present. The ascent of the balloon, which was splendid, was greeted with the loud cheers of the congregated multitude. The gardens were brilliantly illuminated, and the display of fireworks was signalized by several ingenious and novel inventions. The gay scene carried us back to the old glories of Vauxhall.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Queen's box was on Saturday evening last occupied by the Hon. Mrs. Cust, Miss Cust, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Captain Macdonald, and party.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—On Saturday evening last the Queen's box was occupied by Lady George Lennox and the Hon. Miss Lennox, and Mrs. Locke and party.

PHILHARMONIC.—The following members have been elected directors for the next season:—Messrs. Anderson, Burrowes, J. B. Chatterton, Griesbach, Howell, Lucas, and Potter. W. Anderson has been re-elected honorary treasurer, and W. G. Budd secretary. The directors have arranged with the proprietor of the Hanover Rooms that the whole suite of rooms should be thrown open on every concert night in future.

MELODISTS.—Lord Saltoun presided at the last meeting of the Melodists' Club, when upwards of fifty amateurs and professors of music dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, who were delighted with the masterly performance of Charles Hallé on the pianoforte.

The first composition performed at the banquet of the Noblemen's Catch Club last week was Stevens's "Some of my heroes are low," as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, by desire of the chairman, the Marquis of Worcester. The words, which are very appropriate, were selected from Ossian by the late Mr. Stevens, Gresham Professor.

MEETING OF THE THREE CHOIRS.—Arrangements are completed for the meeting of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, in Gloucester, in September next.

JENNY LIND.—LIVERPOOL.—This eminent vocalist has come to terms with the Philharmonic Society of Liverpool. The society appears to be coming before the public with unusual claims for support this season. Last week the engagement of Mme. Sontag was announced, and now a second great engagement is to be added, that of Jenny Lind. She is to sing in a miscellaneous concert, and also, it is expected, in "The Messiah." Her appearances are to be on Friday, the 16th, and Monday, the 19th of August; and on the following Wednesday she is to leave this town by the steam-ship Atlantic, to delight American audiences.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Corboulde, the artist, has received the commands of her Majesty to paint a large picture of the grand coronation scene in the opera of "Le Prophète," as represented at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

PORTRAIT OF THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR.—Mr. Brigstocke, whose portrait of Mehemet Ali formed so conspicuous a feature at the Royal Academy's exhibition last year, is now engaged on a portrait of his Excellency Jung Bahadur, the Ambassador from the Court of Nepaul.

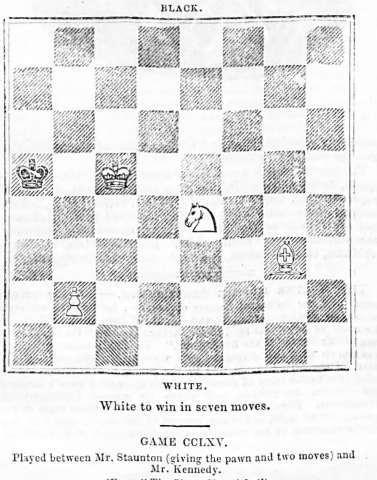
BELLEROPHON AND THE CHIMÆRA.—An ancient Roman mosaic, of exquisite beauty and perfection, is now exhibiting in Pall-mall East, near the National Gallery. This magnificent specimen of the best period of Roman art was accidentally discovered some years since in excavating the ground near Autun (the Augustoduuum of the Romans) for building materials. The size of the fragment is about 30 feet by 25 feet. The centre is about nine feet in diameter, and represents, in foreign marbles, on a black field of native stone, the combat of Bellerophon with the Chimæra.

"Terret ambustus Phæthon avaras
Spes; et exemplum grave præbet ales
Pegasus, terrenum equitem gravatus
Bellerophontem,
Semper ut te digna sequare."

CHESS.

PROBLEM CCLXV.—By M. BONETTI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in seven moves.

GAME CCLXV.

Played between Mr. Staunton (giving the pawn and two moves) and Mr. Kennedy.

(From "The Chess Chronicle.")

WHITE (MR. K.).	BLACK (MR. S.).	WHITE (MR. K.).	BLACK (MR. S.).
1. K P 2		18. Q to K sq	Q Kt to K 2d
2. Q P 2	K P 1	19. Kt to Q 4th	Q to her Kt 3d
3. K B to Q 3d	Q B P 2	20. Q to K B 2d	Q P 1
4. P takes P	Q to R 4th+	21. K P 1	K Kt to K 5th
5. Q Kt to B 3d	B takes P	22. B takes Kt	P takes B
6. K Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to B 3d	23. K R to K sq	P to K 6th
7. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	24. Q takes P	Kt to Q 4th
8. Q R P 1	Castles	25. Q to her 2d	K R takes P
9. B to K Kt 5th	K Kt to Kt 5th	26. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q B 5th
10. B to K R 4th	K B to Q Kt 3d	27. Q B P 1	Q R takes Q B P
11. Q Kt to his 5th	K B to Q sq	28. K to R 2d	Q R takes Q R P
12. Q Kt P 2	Q to Q Kt 3d	29. Kt takes K P	Q R takes K R P(ch)
13. B takes B	Q takes B	30. K takes R	Q takes Kt+
14. K R P 1	K Kt to B 3d	31. K to R 2d	R to K R 5th+
15. Q Kt to Q 6th	Q to her B 2d	32. K to Kt sq	Q to her Kt 3d+
16. Kt takes B	Q R takes Kt	33. K to B sq	R to K B 5th+
17. K B P 2	Q P 1	34. K to K 2d	R to K B 7th+

White resigns.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CCLXIV.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K R sq	P 1 sq	3. Kt to K B 2d, checkmate	
2. Kt to K B 3d	K to R 5th		

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.—Yesterday, on the motion of the Earl of Carlisle, this bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONUMENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Yesterday, Lord John Russell rose to move that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the subject of an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to direct a monument to be erected in Westminister Abbey to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. After speaking with great and dignified feeling on the subject, his lordship continued:—"Lady Peel has intimated that there is a special direction which has been left for his family by Sir Robert Peel, that he desires that no one of his family will accept any title or public reward, in respect of any services which he may be supposed to have rendered. (Loud cheers.) This is a stronger reason why this House should desire that some testimonial should remain by which this House at least may testify its feeling with respect to an event so sudden, and a calamity so great. * * * * * There remains, therefore, only what I mean to propose—a public monument—by which we can show, or endeavour to show, our sense of the loss we have sustained. Perhaps, I may in this place state that her Majesty having been anxious to show the sense the Crown entertains of the services rendered to the state by Sir Robert Peel, desired me to inform Lady Peel that her Majesty was anxious to bestow on her the same rank as was bestowed on the widow of Mr. Canning. (Cheers.) I received an answer from Lady Peel, which I immediately communicated to her Majesty, and that answer was, that it was her own wish to bear no other name than that by which Sir Robert Peel was known." (Hear, hear.) The House went into committee on the motion of the noble lord, and on Mr. Bernal putting the question, it was agreed to in silence.

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

"We are indebted (observes the *Sun* of yesterday evening) to the courtesy of Messrs. Taprell, Holland, and Sons, of Great Marylebone-street, under whose immediate superintendence the details of the royal funeral will be carried out, for the following:—The mortal remains of his late Royal Highness were on Thursday, at noon, hermetically soldered down by the new process, in the leaden coffin which encases an inner coffin made of the best Spanish mahogany, highly polished, and lined throughout with white satin. The outer or state coffin is a most splendid specimen of workmanship; it is manufactured likewise of mahogany, highly polished inside and out, and covered with the richest crimson Genoa velvet, thickly studded with silver (gilt) nails, the ornaments, which are profuse and of the same material, are most elaborately chased, as also the massive handles." The whole management of the solemnities will be under the controul of Mr. Banting, of St. James's-street. On Thursday evening workmen were sent down from Messrs. Taprell and Hollands to Windsor, Hampton-court, and Kew, for the purpose of covering the ornaments, &c., in the Chapels Royal at those palaces; the material used is the best superfine black cloth. The Royal Chapel at Whitehall was similarly covered yesterday.

LONDON GAZETTE, Friday. — GENERAL ORDER.—HORSE GUARDS.—Her Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Army should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of Field-Marshal his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.—By command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.—ADMIRALTY.—Her Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Fleet or Marines should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.—JOHN PARKER.

DUBLIN.—The Countess of Clarendon left Dublin on Thursday morning by the eight o'clock train for Kingston, where her Majesty's packet Banshee was in waiting to carry her excellency and suite to Holyhead. The Lord Lieutenant leaves on Monday. It is said that the present visit to England has no connexion with political matters.

THE GORHAM CASE.—On the Rule "Nisi" granted at the instance of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, the Lord Chief Baron delivered the Judgment of the Court early in the week. The Judgment was that the Rule be Discharged with Costs. In another column will be found an announcement with reference to the ILLUSTRATIONS in connection with this Case, to be given next week.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The great attraction of Thursday evening was the appearance of the greatest operatic actress and singer of the age, MADAME PASTA, in "Anna Bolena." Both her acting and singing elicited the utmost enthusiasm; her majesty and pathos are still unrivalled, and her voice (save in the upper notes) is still beautiful. The "Queen" of her Art retired, loaded with bouquets.

It is rumoured that Vice-Chancellor Shadwell resigns his office, and that there is a probability that Sir John Romily, the new Attorney-General will succeed to the Vice-Chancellorship; that Mr. Cockburn will be made Attorney-General, and Mr. Roebuck, Solicitor-General.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A report was circulated that the Duke of Wellington was seriously ill. We are happy to say, however, that the Duke was in his place in the House of Peers yesterday evening, looking exceedingly well.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Robert Carswell, Esq., M.D., physician to his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.—On Thursday a general court of the patrons, governors, subscribers, and officers of this charity, instituted in 1788, for the purpose of maintaining, clothing, and educating an unlimited number of the female children and orphans of reduced Freemasons, was held in the board-room of the school-house, near the Obelisk, in St. George's, Southwark. The chair was taken by E. H. Patten, Esq.

A YOUNG LADY IN A DIFFICULTY.—VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, July 11.—(Before Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, sitting for Sir J. Wigram.)—Mr. Lloyd appeared upon a petition asking leave to take a ward of the court (a young lady) to Boulogne. It was proposed that the lady should be accompanied by her step-mother.—The Vice-Chancellor: I will not give her leave to go to Boulogne; if she wishes to go to Dieppe she may. Why does she want to go to Boulogne?—Mr. Lloyd: I am not instructed, Sir.—The Vice-Chancellor: Leave to go to Boulogne I positively refuse.—Mr. Lloyd said that last year the Vice-Chancellor of England had given leave to the ward to go to Boulogne or Dieppe.—The Vice-Chancellor: The Lords Commissioners may give her leave to go to Boulogne, if they think fit, but I positively will not.—Mr. Lloyd: Then, perhaps, your Honour will grant leave to go to Dieppe?—The Vice-Chancellor: No; not unless you give me a reason.—Mr. Lloyd: She has some step-sisters at Boulogne, I am informed.—The Vice-Chancellor: I will NOT give her leave! At this time of the year there are *a great number of applications to take wards of the court abroad.*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Yesterday, *Walter Watts*, who stood convicted of having stolen a piece of paper, the property of his employers, the proprietors of the Globe Insurance Company, was put forward for the purpose of receiving the judgment of the court. Mr. Baron Alderson passed sentence, observing, "Though the formal charge was in itself the stealing of a mere piece of paper, probably of no more value than a penny, yet no one can doubt that the verdict of the jury in finding you guilty of that offence clearly and irresistibly implies that in that case you committed a robbery to the extent of £1400. There are other charges against you of a much larger complexion, and the court, therefore, mean to punish you, not merely for that of which you have been convicted, but for the actual robberies you have committed. * * * We are desirous of explaining these circumstances to you, in order that it may not be assumed that we are passing a severe sentence upon you for simply stealing a piece of paper. We are sentencing you for what you have really done, namely, stolen from your employers the sum of £1400; and the sentence upon you is that you be transported for ten years." The prisoner, who received the sentence with a sneering expression on his countenance, was then removed from the dock.

THE MARKETS.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—The Funds yesterday were somewhat dull, and prices less buoyant. Consols 96⅞ to 96⅞ for transfer and account.—Shares rather heavy.

MARK LANE.—Yesterday, notwithstanding that the attendance of buyers were small, the demands for all kinds of wheat of home produce was somewhat active, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations. Upwards of 14,000 quarters of foreign wheat have reached us. Selected qualities of both red and white moved off steadily at very full prices. The middling and inferior kinds were steady. Other articles stationary.

NEW INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

SILVERING GLASS.

Among the many means which are promotive of the extension of the application of GLASS to domestic and general purposes may be classed the patent process for SILVERING that material now in operation at the company's works, 48, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

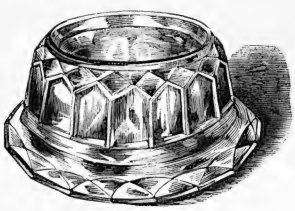
The accompanying ILLUSTRATION represents a group of ornamental glass selected from the company's show-rooms, and



which includes a "flower-vase," a "pianoforte-candlestick," a "saltceller," and an "inkstand." These are blown of two separate thicknesses of glass throughout, and the silver is deposited upon the two interior surfaces of the double-hollow glass vessel.

The silver is deposited from a solution of that metal by the reducing agency of saccharine solutions; in short, the process is a purely chemical one. The double-hollow vessels are hermetically sealed, and thus the silver deposit is protected from wear and from atmospheric influences, which latter are known to have the property of rapidly tarnishing silver when exposed.

The brilliant silver deposit, being seen through the colourless glass, communicates to that substance, in a curiously-



SALT CELLER.

illusive manner, the appearance of being entirely formed of silver itself.

When the glass is cut the brilliancy of the silver is heightened; on the other hand, when the glass is ground the effect of frosted silver is produced.

By staining and the employment of variously-coloured glasses the effect is modified in a variety of ways; thus, with certain yellow glasses the imitation of gold is very successful; with deep green and ruby glasses coloured metallic lustres, comparable to the plumage of the humming-bird and the wing cases of certain tropical beetles, are obtained.

As every form into which the glassblower can fashion his material can be silvered with facility, and as the effects are so



SUGAR BASIN.



JUG.

strikingly novel and beautiful, the extent of the application must be perfectly unlimited.

The new process is extended to flower-vases, chimney-ornaments, toilet and smelling bottles, trinket-stands, inkstands, paper-weights, paper-knives, saltcellers, sugar-basins, butter-coolers, knife-rests, knife-handles, mustard-pots, muffineers and other table service, finger-plates, door-knobs, bellpulls, baluster-terminals, candlesticks, lamp-pedestals, railway-reflectors, carriage-lamps, and many other similar applications.

THE WATER IN THE SERPENTINE.—At the recent meeting of the Botanical Society of London, held at the society's rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand—J. H. Wilson, Esq., F.L.S., in the chair—a paper was read by Dr. Arthur Hassall "On the Coloration of the Water of the Serpentine." In this communication it was shown that the periodical and vivid green coloration of the water of the Serpentine is due to the presence of a minute plant belonging to the tribe of Algæ, of which the writer gave a detailed and critical description, and which he named Corriophytum Thompsoni. The development of the plant takes place early in the spring, out of sight and at the bottom of the water, and it is only on the approach of the warm weather of summer that it diffuses itself through the water, deeply colouring; and that part of it rises to the surface, forming a scum or pellicle of a bright œruginous or coppery green colour. The whole of the water of the Serpentine is not usually coloured at one time, but different portions of it at different times, according to the strength and direction of the wind, which drives the plant before it. At one time it is found collected at the Hyde-park extremity, at another it is present in the Kensington division, sometimes on the north and sometimes on the south shore, the remaining parts of the Serpentine being entirely free from the plant. This variable distribution, which, unexplained, would be apt to occasion surprise, accounts for the fact that the



PIANOFORTE CANDLESTICK.

observer may sometimes visit the Serpentine and not see a trace of the plant in question, and hence he might be led to form an erroneous conclusion as to the condition of the water. The observer, therefore, who wishes to come at its real state should make the tour of the whole of the Serpentine. Considered in a sanitary point of view, Dr. Hassall is of opinion that the plant when actually introduced into the system, as when swallowed in bathing, would be productive of effects injurious to health, and regards it as a test of impurity, and as an evidence of the very bad condition in which the water of the Serpentine now undoubtedly is. Dr. Hassall concluded the communication by observing that the coloration of large pieces of water by means of confervæ is by no means unfrequent, and cited, as a remarkable instance of it, the Red Sea, which derives its name and colour from the presence of a minute plant diffused through the water of a blood red colour.



PEPPER CASTOR.

The Archbishop of Lemburg has prohibited his clergy from wearing long hair like the peasants, and from smoking in public, "like demagogues and sons of Baal."



WINEGLASS.



INKSTAND.



Fig. 1.

THE

PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

The patterns from which we copy our illustrations in this day's paper are furnished from Mr. Turner's City of London Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 16 and 17, Ludgate-hill.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Mantelet of black silk, trimmed with crape. It is in the paletot style, and of an extremely becoming form. The sleeves, which are loose at the ends, hang in the Chinese style, and the skirt of the mantelet descends about half way down the figure. The trimming consists of rows of crape: at the edge there is one row about three inches broad, and at a little distance above it are two very narrow rows placed near together. About four rows of this trimming extend in alternate succession up the skirt of the mantelet, producing a very light and tasteful effect. Corresponding trimming ornaments the sleeves. A dress suitable to be worn with this mantelet may be of black silk, with four or five flounces bound with crape. Bonnet composed of aerophane crape, drawn, and lightly trimmed with the same. A beautiful black feather, craped at the end, droops on one side. Strings of broad black ribbon. Under trimming of white tulle, intermingled with small black crape flowers.

Fig. 2. *Child's Paletot.*—The material is black glacé silk, and the trimming narrow pinked frills of the same.

Fig. 3 represents a *Cuff* of black crape, beautifully embroidered with black silk.

Fig. 4. *Widow's Cap* of fine clear white tarletane muslin, trimmed with gouffered borders of the same.

Fig. 5. *Widow's Bonnet* of black silk, covered with crape, and lightly trimmed with the same. A fall of crape aerophane with a broad hem is tacked to the edge of the front.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The sudden demise of a royal duke, the near and much-beloved relative of her Majesty, and that event following, as it has, closely on the melancholy death of the patriotic statesman whose loss the country so deeply deplores, has cast over society a gloom which seems to prompt the spontaneous adoption of public mourning. As a matter of course, the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge places the Court and principal families of the aristocracy in mourning; but prior to the announcement of that event it is a well-known fact that numbers of individuals, in almost every grade of society, had determined to show their respect for the memory of Sir Robert Peel by adopting the outward signs of mourning. We are therefore induced to direct the attention of our readers to several beautiful articles which we have had an opportunity of inspecting at the above Establishment,

One of the most fanciful and elegant productions of mourning millinery which it has been our good fortune to see for some time past is a cap composed of rows of black lace of a unique and novel description, the ground being of tulle, and the pattern consisting of applicature in crape aerophane. On each side there are three small rosettes formed of white quilled tulle; and at the back a bow with long ends, composed of black gauze ribbon, edged with white.



Fig. 2.

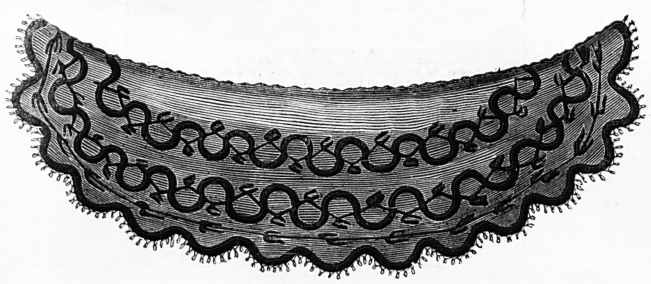


Fig. 3.

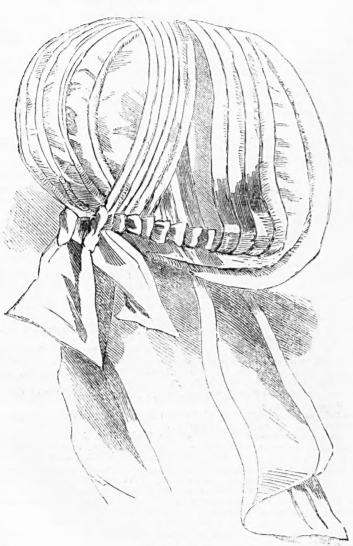


Fig. 4.

At the present season of the year black silk, trimmed with crape, may be considered sufficiently deep even for full mourning. The most approved style of trimming the skirts is with flounces edged with crape. For a slighter kind of mourning, flounces pinked at the edges are more appropriate. We may observe that for mourning dresses of every description flounces are universally worn. For ordinary outdoor costume, in slight mourning, a variety of neat and durable articles may be seen in various shades of grey, or grey and black, black and white, &c.

For ball dress various light and transparent textures have been introduced. Among them we may mention some beautiful tarletane or organdy muslins; the grounds light French grey, scattered over with black spots. Black tarletanes having flounces, edged with a flower pattern, also in black, have a most elegant effect when worn either over white or black slips. The new transparent material called brillantine is also suited to evening dress. It may be had in shades of lavender or grey, and when trimmed with flounces has a very showy effect. A very elegant slight mourning dress, suited alike to outdoor and dinner costume, is of slate-coloured poplin, of a very light texture, the skirt trimmed with a multitude of small flounces piped at the edges.

We could enumerate many very elegant bonnets besides that from which our illustration is copied, but will at present confine ourselves to a notice of some suited to plain walking dresses. These, for the most part, consist of drawn silk, the shapes of an exceedingly becoming form, and the drawings arranged in a novel and tasteful style. One of plain silk, with a full trimming of crape at the edge, was remarkable for its neatness and simplicity. The under trimming of most of these bonnets consists of white tulle, intermingled with black or white flowers.

In addition to many varieties of black silk mantelets, shawls are now manufactured expressly for mourning. Those of white lama or cashmere, figured with black, are exceedingly appropriate to the present warm weather. The long black cashmeres, with borders of the palm-leaf pattern, are also very elegant and fashionable. We may mention that the price of the child's paletot represented in our illustration is from 8s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., according to the quality of the silk. Ladies' mantelets, like that from which our print is copied, are from £1 to £2.

As only a very brief period is fixed for the public mourning, the following hints for coloured ball dresses will not be out of place:—

Chiné silks of a peculiarly splendid description, figured with bouquets in brilliant colours upon white grounds, are employed for ball dresses. They are usually made either with double skirts and without trimming, or with one jupe trimmed with pinked flounces. But the majority of ball dresses, especially those destined for young ladies, are composed of light and transparent textures suited to the summer season; such, for instance, as crape, tulle, tarletane, &c. A beautifully light evening dress, just completed, consists of pink organdy muslin, trimmed with three flounces of Brussels lace, the flounces being so wide as entirely to cover the skirt of the dress. Each flounce is headed by a quilling of narrow pink gauze ribbon. A canezou of Brussels lace is to be worn with this dress. The canezou is open in front, and the open space filled up by trimming composed of quillings, or plaitings of narrow gauze ribbon, which descend, en échelle, to the point at the waist. A fall of lace gathered round the canezou at the waist reaches to the top of the uppermost flounce on the skirt. The sleeves are demi-wide, and reach to the elbow, where they are finished by three frills of lace, each headed by a quilling of narrow ribbon.

Several dresses of tulle have been made for young ladies, some having two jupes, and others only one. Flounces of tulle, edged with one or two rows of narrow satin ribbon, have been employed for trimming these dresses. When intended for very young ladies they may be merely tucked on the skirts.



Fig. 5.

ENIGMA.

My first's an article often used;
  My second name's a measure;
My third an insect, whose industry
  We often view with pleasure.
My fourth you're sure to find in jet;
  My fifth in the verb to be;
My last a common beverage is,
  Brought from far lands by sea.
My whole belongs to royalty,
  Tho' the peasant hath his claim—
The palace walls may oft resound
  With the echo of my name. M. P.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. B. Howell, rector of Hughley, Salop, from the subscribers to the Hughley-bridge improvement; the Rev. W. Rigg, from the inhabitants of the township of Lower Holker and chapelry of Flookburgh; the Rev. R. B. Claiborne, from the parishioners of Bolton; the Rev. J. P. Pitcairn, from the congregation of St. Thomas, Ardwick; the Rev. W. Turner, late master of the grammar school, Uppingham, from the pupils; the Rev. W. Bewsher, late curate of Astbury, Cheshire, from the patron, rector, and parishioners; the Rev. W. Dawson, of Ramside, Dalton-in-Furness, from the inhabitants; the Rev. J. W. Grier, perpetual curate of Amblecote, Staffordshire, from his congregation.

AUGMENTATION OF SMALL LIVINGS.—The number of small livings in England and Wales which have been augmented by unconditional grants from the funds at the disposal of the ecclesiastical commissioners is 791, and the total sum paid annually by the commissioners for their augmentation is £42,669. The estimated annual value of houses, land, &c., secured to livings is £1420. The small livings raised to £150 per annum are 272; those raised to £120, 103; to £100, 91; and to £80, 61.

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.—A general meeting of the members of this society has been held in St. Martin's-hall. The attendance of members was unusually large.

THE ARMY.

[From the *London Gazette*.]

WAR-OFFICE, July 9.—7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Surg. G. Dolmage, from 8th Light Dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Foaker, who exchanges. 8th Light Dragoons—Surg. G. N. Foaker, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be surgeon, vice Dolmage, who exchanges. 19th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. E. J. Ellerman to be captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major Denny, deceased; Ensign H. F. Massy to be lieutenant, vice Ellerman. 25th Foot —Ensign C. C. Dick to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Veitch, deceased. 29th Foot—Brevet Major A. St. George H. Stepney to be major, by purchase, vice Way, who retires; Lieut. L. Farrington to be captain, by purchase, vice Stepney; Ensign W. Congreve to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Farrington; Ensign E. W. Kent, from the 49th Foot, to be ensign, vice Congreve. 33rd Foot—Lieut. H. U. Burke to be captain, by purchase, vice Wales, who retires; Ensign W. G. Nugent to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burke. 59th Foot—Quartermaster C. Fraser, from the 42nd Foot, to be quartermaster, vice J. Duke, who retires upon half-pay. 81th Foot—Ensign T. H. P. Kennan to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bolton, deceased; Ensign R. Barry, from the 97th Foot, to be ensign, vice Kennan.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut J. O. Bovill, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be lieutenant, vice Cornes, appointed paymaster 79th Foot.

3rd West India Regiment—Lieut A. C. K. Lock, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be lieutenant, vice Wemyss, appointed paymaster Cape Mounted Riflemen.

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR.—WOOLWICH.—His Excellency General Jung Bahadoor Koonwur Ranajee, Ambassador from the Court of Nepaul; Colonel Juggut Shumshere Jung Bahadoor, Colonel Dhere Shumshere Jung Bahadoor, and Captain Cavanagh, political officer in charge, with several members of the suite of his excellency, arrived at Woolwich at a quarter past twelve o'clock on Wednesday, in a carriage drawn by four horses, and subsequently inspected the "lions" of the place. On leaving the Royal Arsenal, at twenty minutes past four o'clock p.m., his excellency shook hands with Lieut.-General Sir T. Downman and Brigade-Major Bingham, and thanked the commandant for the attention which had been paid to him during his visit to Woolwich, with which he was more than ordinarily gratified.

The casualties since the 95th Regiment left England have been near 800 men from the effects of the two climates—Ceylon and Hong Kong—the regiment having embarked in October, 1838, 500 men; draughts since sent out, about 700—total, 1200 men. Number with the regiment by last returns, 400.

THE NAVY.

MARINE SOCIETY.—On Saturday last the committee of this valuable society met on board the society's ship Venus, off Charlton-pier, Woolwich, for the purpose of examining the boys in reading, spelling, writing, and the catechism, in the use of the compass, the tourniquet, exercising sails, working the great guns, and handling small arms, &c. The result was highly satisfactory.

LAW AND POLICE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The July session of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder; Aldermen Farebrother, Sir C. Marshall, Sir J. Duke, Hunter, and Salomons; Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll Messrs. Millard and Wire, under-sheriffs, &c.—The Recorder, after the grand jury had been sworn, proceeded to deliver his charge to them; and his preliminary remarks brought him to the consideration of the case of THE ASSAULT UPON HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. It was impossible, he said, for any loyal subject of the realm to refer to such a case without feelings of pain and indignation. It was known to every one that a charge existed against a person occupying a better position of life than that of the persons who had before been charged with offences of this character, of having gone up to a carriage in which her Majesty was seated, and, with a riding cane or whip, actually striking the person of her Majesty. It did not appear that bodily injury, according to the ordinary meaning of the term, was the result of this act of the prisoner; but, at the same time, the blow was not altogether unattended with indications of violence, for it was followed by the loss of a small quantity of blood and the swelling of the forehead at the place where the blow took effect. If these facts should be established to their satisfaction, and as they appeared upon the depositions, he thought it right to inform them that they were precluded by the law from entering into any inquiry whether so strange and wicked an act resulted from such a state of mind as would render the party not responsible for it; but, if the facts should be proved to their satisfaction, their course was a perfectly clear one, and it would be their duty to find the bill and send the case to be fully inquired into before the judges and the petty jury. The question of the sanity or insanity of an accused person was one which the grand jury were not called upon to deal with, and which, indeed, they could not properly deal with, and all they had to do was to see whether an act was proved to have been committed which brought the party accused within the terms of the statute, to which he would presently call their attention. It might very naturally be supposed that there was some defect in the mind or understanding of a person who could act in a manner so opposed to those feelings of loyalty which prevailed in the breasts of all classes of the community in this country, and more particularly when the outrage was directed against a lady endeared to all her subjects by her private virtues, and who was, perhaps, the most constitutional sovereign that the people of this country had ever had the happiness of living under; and for these reasons he felt it the more necessary to inform them that they could not legally give any effect to such an impression; but, if the fact was established to their satisfaction, it would be their duty to return a true bill. His lordship then proceeded to state that it appeared that persons acting under the impulse undoubtedly of a diseased mind, but not to an extent to render them irresponsible for their actions in a criminal point of view, had, from a love of notoriety, or some other frivolous or mischievous motive, discharged firearms near the person of her Majesty, but without any real intention to injure her, and the statute to which he was about to refer, and which would be found entirely to apply to the present charge, was passed expressly with the object of putting an end to such proceedings, and to restrain their commission, by adjudging a punishment of an infamous character to the offence; and, for his own part, he could not help entertaining the opinion that any person who could approach the person of a lady, and that lady his sovereign, with the intention to insult and outrage her feelings, amply deserved to receive a punishment of this description. The learned recorder then proceeded to read an extract from the act of Parliament of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 51, sec. 2, by which it is enacted "that if any person shall discharge or attempt to discharge any firearms at or near to the person of her Majesty, with the intent to alarm or injure her, or to cause a breach of the public peace, and whether the same shall contain any explosive or destructive material or not, or if any person shall wilfully strike or strike at, or attempt to strike or strike at, the person of the Queen with any offensive weapon, or in any other manner whatsoever with intent in any of such cases to injure or to alarm her Majesty, or to cause a breach of the peace, or whereby the public peace might be endangered, every such person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanour, and, being convicted thereof in due course of law, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be *transported beyond the seas for seven years, or be imprisoned with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the court, for three years, and during that period to be publicly or privately whipped, in such manner and as often as the court shall direct, not exceeding thrice.* His lordship proceeded to explain to the grand jury that this statute did not in any way affect the case of serious injury being done to the person of the sovereign, which would still amount to high treason; but it was intended to operate as a middle course, and he thought that too much publicity could not be given to the provisions of such a wholesome act of Parliament, and that it should be perfectly well understood that an offence which, under such circumstances, was of an infamous character, entailed an infamous punishment upon those who were convicted of it. The recorder next called the attention of the grand jury to the statute having reference to the cases of persons who were found to be insane upon arraignment, or upon the evidence laid before the petty jury, and he observed that he should not have pressed this point so much upon their consideration but that, in a case where, as it appeared by the depositions, an officer formerly holding her Majesty's commission, and a gentleman, had committed an outrage of this description, he was fearful they might hastily form the conclusion that he was not in a sound state of mind; and therefore he felt it necessary that they should clearly understand the law upon the subject, and come to a decision according to it.

THE ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN.

OLD COURT.—(Before Baron Alderson and Justices Patteson and Talfourd.) On Thursday morning, some time before the opening of the court, the doors and entrances were besieged by crowds of well-dressed people, who were anxious to be present at the trial of the man Pate for assaulting her Majesty, but no one was admitted without an order from the under-sheriffs, and the court was at no time over-filled. There was an unusually large attendance of gentlemen of the long robe, while on the bench, and in other convenient parts of the court, a numerous bevy of fashionably-attired ladies were accommodated with seats. Their lordships arrived a few minutes after ten o'clock, and the prisoner was immediately placed in the dock. There was nothing new in his appearance to call for remark. He was dressed, as before, in a blue surtout buttoned up to the neck, and seemed to be but little concerned at the situation he found himself in. He stood firm and erect, with his hands behind him, and his whole demeanour and bearing was that of a military man. He was described in the calendar as "Robert Pate, aged thirty, gentleman," and the charge against him was thus stated—"Unlawfully and with a stick striking the person of our Lady the Queen, with intention to injure our said Lady the Queen." Upon being called upon in the usual form, he pleaded "Not guilty" in a firm voice. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Huddlestone, defended the prisoner. All the circumstances connected with the assault have been already before the public. One of the witnesses stated that from the attitude of Pate it was his impression that the blow was aimed so as to fall upon the face of her Majesty. He was the first person to seize the prisoner, and observed three children in the carriage with her Majesty. Both Col. Baddeley and Dr. Munro stated that they considered him to be labouring under delusion. Mr. Baron Alderson, in summing up the case, told the jury that there could be no doubt as to the fact that the prisoner struck her Majesty with some degree of violence, and therefore the whole question to be decided turned upon the state of mind he was in at the time the act was done. It was clear the prisoner was in his sound senses on that day (Thursday), and it was for him to prove that he was of unsound mind when he committed the offence. Now, had the evidence proved that? The jury must take this as the law, that before they could acquit a prisoner on the ground of insanity they must be satisfied that the prisoner's insanity induced the committal of the offence he was charged with. It was a delusion to suppose that insanity necessarily rendered a man dispunishable for an unlawful act; before that state of things could exist it must be shown that the disease of the mind under which the prisoner laboured rended him incapable of judging between right and wrong. If they were convinced that he was unconscious of what he was about they must acquit him; but, on the other hand, although they might believe him to be an eccentric character, which made it a matter of regret that he had not been taken better care of, yet if they thought he was sufficiently sane to distinguish between right and wrong they must convict him accordingly. The jury, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, retired to consider their decision, and returned into court at ten minutes past seven o'clock with a verdict of GUILTY. Mr. Baron Alderson, in a feeling address, sentenced the prisoner to be TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS, observing that it was only out of respect to his family that the court refrained from ordering him to be publicly whipped. The prisoner, who remained unmoved to the last, was then taken away.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD UPON PRINCE ALBERT.

At Westminster, *Eliza Medland*, alias *Collingborn*, alias *Brooke*, alias *M'Bride*, alias *Partridge*, alias *Purkiss*, a woman about forty years of age, of dissipated habits and appearance, was charged with endeavouring to obtain a charitable contribution from his Royal Highness Prince Albert under false pretences. The prisoner has been known to the Mendicity Society for many years as a notorious impostor, and amongst a large bundle of letters produced, addressed by her to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Camden, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Dartmouth, Countess of Carlisle, Lady Lyttelton, and others of the nobility and gentry, there are no less than four in the same handwriting, but in different names, detailing varied tales of wretchedness and misery, to the Hon. Spencer Cowper. Independently of having been committed as a begging-letter impostor, prisoner has been convicted at the Central Criminal Court for forging the registrar's certificate of the death of her husband, and imprisoned for twelve months.—Colonel the Hon. C. Beaumont Phipps was in attendance to prosecute, and was accommodated with a seat upon the bench.—Horsford, the principal officer of the Mendicity Society, stated that, in consequence of having had two letters (one addressed to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the other to the Marchioness of Londonderry) placed in his hands by Captain Wood, the assistant manager of the society, he went in search of the prisoner, whose person was well known to him, and at a little after eleven that morning met with her in Redcross-street. He then informed her that he wanted her for having endeavoured to obtain money from his Royal Highness Prince Albert and from the Marchioness of Londonderry under false representations by means of begging letters. Prisoner replied that she would never do it again, and begged hard for forgiveness, declaring that she would never put pen to paper again. Witness reminded her that she had made him the same promises before, and told her that he had no power to forgive her; he was an officer, and must do his duty. He showed her the letters, which she at first denied, but subsequently admitted that she had written them, but alleged that she had done so for another person.—The letter addressed to his Royal Highness was here put in, and read by Mr. Taylor, the chief clerk, and was as follows:—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

"May it please your royal highness to allow me to acknowledge the honour and receipt of your royal highness's letter on the 5th inst., stating your royal highness does not belong to any institution for the benefit of the spine. Since writing I have made further inquiry, and find there is no trying to get it free, which renders me, through pecuniary embarrassment, totally unable to procure the means of taking my dear child to have the benefit of sea bathing, the only restorative the physician advises. I am sorry to say I am differently situated to when I had the honour of being wet nurse to her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maude, and I know not how to appreciate your royal highness's great kindness to me when at the palace, but the heavy affliction I am labouring under urges me to supplicate your royal highness's most benevolent and humane consideration, as the trifling sum of £5, to enable me with my dear child to go to St. Leonard's-on-Sea, would be conferring the greatest act of kindness. In imploring your royal highness's condescension for an early answer, I await your royal highness's humane reply to ease my unhappy mind, as I have, may it please your royal highness, removed my residence, and your royal highness's answer is all that I have to depend upon. And, may it please your royal highness,

"I am your royal highness's
"Very grateful humble servant,
"M. A. PURKISS."

Colonel Phipps, treasurer to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, stated that this letter was forwarded to him in the course of business, and upon inquiry he found no such person was known as having wet-nursed the Princess Alice Maude, the name of the person so employed having been Perkins. In consequence of instructions he had received, upon taking office, from Prince Albert, never to allow any case to pass without making proper inquiry into its merits, and to relieve it if of a suitable nature, he sent a confidential person to inquire into this case, but no such person was discoverable. The benign and munificent wish of her Majesty and Prince Albert was to discriminate between deserving and undeserving applicants. There were sometimes thirty or forty such letters per day, and impositions were practised to a considerable extent.—Mr. Ferguson, chief clerk to the begging-letter department of the Mendicity Society, stated that he had known the prisoner, in an official capacity, for fifteen years. He knew her handwriting well, and had seen her write. Upon the letter addressed to his Royal Highness Prince Albert being received at the society's office, he immediately recognised the handwriting, and it was handed to Horsford, in order that she might be apprehended. The accused subsequently told him (after having alleged that she had written the letter for another party) that she was to have a portion of the money if any were procured by it.—Mr. Burrell asked the accused what she had to say to the charge?—The prisoner replied, "I wish to say I wrote it for another person, not for myself."—Mr. Burrell inquired whether the Mendicity Society were prepared to go into the case against the prisoner for endeavouring to impose upon the Marchioness of Londonderry?—The Mendicity officers replied, not at present. The prisoner had only been apprehended that morning, and they had not had time to procure the necessary evidence.—Mr. Burrell told the prisoner that, as there were other cases which might be brought forward against her, he should remand her till Saturday.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET, Wednesday.—On Wednesday there was more business transacted in the home funds, with little alteration in the tone of the market. Consols were done at 95⅞ to 97 ex div. for both money and account, and left off at 96⅞ to ⅞, being ⅛ per cent. lower than on Tuesday. The chief dealings in shares were in North-Western, Midland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, at previous quotations. In other lines there was an extremely limited amount of business done. On Thursday Consols were quoted 96⅝ ⅞ for transfer, and 96⅝ ⅞ for account. Railway shares generally flatter. The business in French shares dropped off suddenly.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—English wheat in brisk demand, and the stands cleared at an early hour at 2s. to 3s. per quarter advance; foreign 1s. to 2s. higher, and buyers took with more confidence; a large business done in floating cargoes at daily-improving prices. More money was freely offered for what remained at Queenstown and Falmouth, but importers demanded 2s. to 3s. per quarter advance. Liberal arrivals of Indian corn off the coast, and several buyers of Galatz at 2s. decline, but no sellers; other descriptions dull, and offering at 1s. to 2s. lower. Barley a steady sale at late rates. Rye, malt, and peas unchanged in value. Beans quite as dear. Oats a full sale at fully previous currency, but where advance was required business was checked.

COVENT GARDEN, Monday.—English Fruits—Strawberries, 2d. to 4d. per pottle; pineapples, 6s. to 9s., and hothouse grapes, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.; peaches, 10s. to 18s., nectarines, 12s. to 20s., and figs, 3s. to 5s. per dozen; melons, 3s. 6d. to 5s. each; green gooseberries, 3s. to 4s. per bushel; currants, 3s. 6d. to 5s., and cherries, 5s. to 7s. per half-sieve; raspberries, 2d. to 6d. per pottle; fine British Queen strawberries, 8s. to 10s. per dozen punnets. Vegetables—Cucumbers, 9d. to 1s. 3d. per brace; cauliflowers, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen; horseradish, 2s. to 5s., and parsley, 4d. to 6d. per dozen bunches; mushrooms, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per pottle; small salad, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen punnets; large, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per dozen bunches; early York cabbages, 4d. to 8d., and red cabbages, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen; globe artichokes, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen; asparagus, 1s. to 3s., and French beans, 8d. to 1s. per 100; cabbage lettuces, 3d. to 4d., and white cos ditto, 9d. to 1s. per score; mint, 9d. to 1s. per dozen bunches; peas, 1s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel; ditto shelled, 4d. to 6d. per quart.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday.—Only a limited business transacted; nevertheless prices well supported. Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; mutton, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.; lamb, 3s 10d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. to 4s. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

LEADENHALL, Monday.—POULTRY, &c.—Ducks, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d., tame rabbits, 1s. to 1s. 9d., and pigeons, 6d. to 9d. each; fowls, 4s. to 9s. per couple; fresh butter, 6d. to 11d. per lb.; English eggs, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d., Irish ditto, 5s. to 5s. 6d., and French ditto, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per 100.

BILLINGSGATE, Monday.—Salmon, 10d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; turbots, 6s. to 10s., brills, 1s. to 2s., and codfish, 4s. to 8s. each; soles (large), 1s. 3d. to 2s. per pair; ditto small, 4s. to 6s. per dozen; eels, 6d. to 10d. per lb.; lobsters, 6d. to 2s. 3d., and crabs, 6d. to 1s. 9d. each; shrimps, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per gallon; prawns, 2s. 6d. per lb.; smelts, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; mackerel, 2d. to 7d., whitings, 3d. to 8d., plaice, 2d. to 4d., haddocks, 4d. to 10d., ditto dried, 2d. to 4d., mullets, 3d. to 6d., carp, 1s. 2d. to 2s., pike, 2s. to 2s. 6d., and doreys, 1s. 6d. to 3s. each; skate, 4d. to 6d. per lb.

BREAD, Monday.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d., and of household ditto 4d. to 5½d., per 4lb. loaf.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Walford Manor, Shropshire, the wife of Captain Wm Kenyon, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at 11, Chester-place, Regent's-park, the wife of C. E. Rashleigh, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Torbryan Parsonage, Devon, Mrs. Hine, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Clymping, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. George Jubb Perram, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at the vicarage of South Stoke, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. Henry R. Wadmore, of a son.

On the 6th inst., Mrs. Frederick Meyer, Clapham-common, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Croydon, the wife of Captain Moorsom, Scotch Fusilier Guards, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 8, Trafalgar-square, Fulham-road, Mrs. Wm. Crosley, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., in Wimpole-street, the wife of John C. Burgoyne, Esq., of a son.

On the 7th inst., in New-street, Spring-gardens, Mrs. Richard Mayne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Giles's Church, by the Rev. John Frere, the Rev. Charles Merivale, rector of Lawford, to Judith Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of George Frere, Esq., of Bedford-square, London.

On the 2nd inst., in the chapel of the Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, by the Rev. W. Chamier, Frederick Locker, Esq., son of the late Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, to Lady Charlotte Bruce, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Elgin.

On the 4th inst., at the cathedral, Lismore, Robert Wintle Gilbert, eldest son of the Bishop of Chichester, and fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Emma, youngest daughter of the Venerable Henry Cotton, archdeacon of Cashel.

On the 6th inst., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. Thomas Garnier, the Rev. William Gerrard Andrewes, second son of the Rev. Gerrard Thomas Andrewes, to Georgiana Elizabeth, only child of the late Rev. George Heberden, vicar of Dartford, Kent.

On the 6th inst., by special licence, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Arthur Vincent Turner, late of her Majesty's 69th Regiment, to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Boswell, Esq., late of Westerham, Kent.

On the 6th inst., at St. John's, Notting-hill, by the Rev. W. Holdsworth, Edward Robinson, Esq., of Thames-street, and Greenhithe, Kent, to Mary Traer, third daughter of Josephus Ferris, Esq., 35, Great Sutton-street.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Paris, Miss Wellings, late of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

On the 3rd inst., at the "Eaux Bonnes" Pyrénées, Frederick John Cuthbert, Esq., after an illness of some months, most deeply regretted by his family and friends.

On the 4th inst., at Belle Vue-house, Fifeshire, aged 89, Jane, widow of the late Ebenezer Marshall Gardiner, of Hillcairney, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart., and the Lady Helen Sutherland.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, Knole, near Frant, Sussex, in the 63rd year of his age, Sheffield Grace, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., for several years a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

On the 7th inst., in Upper Norton-street, Portland-place, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Commander John Sykes, R.N.

On the 7th inst., at 51, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, Julia, wife of W. C. Courtney, Esq., aged 26.

On the 7th inst., aged 13, Ellen Keturah Georgina, youngest daughter of John Owen Martin, Esq., late of Hamilton-terrace, Hyde-vale, Greenwich.

On the 7th inst., at her residence, Newington-green, Middlesex, Mary, relict of the late Thomas Marshall, Esq., in her 83rd year.

On the 7th inst., in Fitzroy-square, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Henry Elliot, Esq.

On the 7th inst., Mary, wife of William Baylie, Esq., of Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, in the 64th year of her age.

LORD DUNBOYNE.—The death of the Right Hon. J. Butler, thirteenth Baron of Dunboyne, took place on Saturday last, at the Château of Eshinghen, Pas de Calais. This ancient peerage (the last, we believe, of the old titles which were restored), having been forfeited by attainder in the reign of Charles I., was created by Henry VIII. in the year 1541 by patent to the heirs male of Sir Edmund Butler, Knt., who was lineally descended from the third son of the ancestor of the Earls, Dukes, and Marquises of Ormonde. His lordship was born on the 25th of July, 1780, and was twice married. By his first wife, a cousin of the late Earl of Clare, he has left a numerous family, the eldest of whom, the Hon. Theobald Fitz Walter Butler, succeeds him in his title and estates, as fourteenth Baron of Dunboyne.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Paragon Couch, price two and a half guineas, in solid rosewood, unequalled in elegance, durability, and economy, particularly adapted for the second drawing-room, boudoir, or dressing-room. The elasticity of seat and back form an agreeable surprise either to the invalid or most robust, being on quite a new principle. In the same show-rooms are to be seen the largest assortment of modern household furniture in the world.—JOHN MAPLE, proprietor, 145, 146, and 147, Tottenham-court-road. Established ten years on the small-profit principle.

NEW STOCK OF CARPETS.

T. and J. VENABLES having completed their extensive alterations by the addition of a Carpet-room, are now prepared to submit to public inspection an entire NEW STOCK of Tapestry, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Dutch, Kidderminster, and Stair CARPETS, at very reduced prices. Velvet Pile, 5s. 6d.; Tapestry, 3s. 9d.; Brussels, commencing at 2s. 4d.; Table-covers, Rugs, and Oil-cloths in every variety; Silk, Worsted, and Damask Moreens, from 6½d. per yard. Witney Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Dimity, Sheeting, &c., unusually cheap. 103 and 105, High-street, Whitechapel.

CARPETS.—Royal Victoria Felt Carpeting.—The present period being peculiarly one of economy, the public should purchase this description of Carpeting, the advantages being, durability, beauty, and novelty of design, imperviousness to dust, brilliancy of colouring, style equal to Brussels, and at a cost of half the price. Purchasers are cautioned against spurious imitations, the Felt Carpeting being always stamped "Royal Victoria Carpeting." It can be procured at all the respectable Carpet Houses in London and its vicinity, and in all the principal Towns of the United Kingdom.

The Patent Woollen Cloth Company also manufacture Table Covers, embossed and printed, of the latest possible designs and in every variety of style and colour; thick Felt for polishing Plate Glass, Steel, Marble, Tortoiseshell, &c. &c.; likewise for Veterinary purposes; Felt Waistcoatings, Cloths for Coach and Railway Carriage Linings, Upholsterers, &c.; Piano Felts.

Manufactories — Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouses, only, at 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

CARPETS.—Bright and Co.'s Patent POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.—These goods are strongly recommended to the trade and the public on the following grounds:—They are woven by steam power, and are therefore more firmly made than can be the case with hand-woven goods. They have the same good quality of worsted throughout, whereas, in the common Brussels, the dark colours are generally made of an inferior worsted. They are printed by a patent process, and by patent machinery, and the colours are more durable, and will stand more severe tests than those of any other description of carpet. The patent printing admits of an almost unlimited variety of shades or colours; the patterns are therefore more elaborate, as there is greater scope for design. They can be offered at a price about 20 per cent. below that of goods of equal quality made in the ordinary mode. In quality, in pattern, in variety of colours, and in price, the PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS offer great advantages to the public.

Wholesale, 20, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London; 22, New Brown-street, Manchester.

THE Eupodian, or Improved Elastic SPRING BOOT, to be had only of BUDDELL and PHIPPS (Makers to the Royal Family), Cadogan house, Sloane-street. The steel and every variety colours made to order.—Vide Engraving of LADY'S NEWSPAPER, June 15.

STEEL Boots for Steel Dresses.— J. SPARKES HALL informs Ladies that he is making his ELASTIC BOOTS, in every variety of colour, to match the new steel dresses, and in every shade of silk, barège, and glacé. The materials he uses are peculiarly cool and durable, and he has succeeded in making the springs of his boots in every respect perfect. Having manufactured a very choice stock of elastic boots and bottines of prunelle, stockinet, and ecru, also elastic shoes, overshoes, and gaiters, he solicits an early inspection of his novelties for the present season.—J. Sparkes Hall, Elastic Bootmaker to the Queen and the Queen of the Belgians, 308, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

CURIOSITIES.

T. EVANS has on Sale a Vast Collection of Quaint Antique Jewellery, in ruby, garnet, coque-de-perle, marcasite, and other old work; old and rare Buttons for Ladies' Dresses; chased, antique, enamel, and other Chatelaines and Ornaments; Point Lace Collars, Fans, Trinkets, Nic-nacs, Miniatures, Coins, Monastic or old Abbey Brass Seals, Crucifixes and Catholic Relics; many thousand Autograph Letters and Franks for Illustration; all of which are sent into the country on approbation with a town reference.

N.B. Articles of Vertu, Jewellery, Fans, &c., properly repaired. 17, Maddox-street.—Established sixteen years.

RIMMEL'S Parisian Liquid Hair Dye is now proved, by ten years' experience, to be the only Dye that will give instantaneously a natural and permanent colour to the Hair, Whiskers, &c., without staining the Skin. It is easily applied, has no unpleasant smell, and is free from the danger and inconvenience attending other Dyes. Price 5s. 6d. per case, including brushes.

To be had of all Perfumers and Chemists; or of the Inventor E. Rimmel, Perfumer, sole Proprietor of the Toilet Vinegar, &c., 39, Gerard street, Soho.

PERSONAL Beauty depends so much on the appearance and texture of the Skin, that whatever contributes to protect it from injury, or improve it, must be worthy of consideration.

PEARS'S BOTANIC CREAM, to remove that vulgar redness which obscures the natural beauty of the complexion, and to obliterate, through the medium of a gentle exhalation, that incipient scrofula that every person possesses in a greater or less degree, are the invaluable properties of this unique preparation. It likewise speedily removes all Freckles, Sunburns, &c.

The Botanic Cream is admirably calculated for exportation; for in cold climates it protects the skin from the severity of the weather, and in extremely hot climates shields it from the effects generally experienced from the powerful influence of a vertical sun.

As an auxiliary to soap, it is the best article extant for rendering the surface of the skin clear, blooming, and transparent. Price 2s. 6d. per pot.

PEARS'S ROUGE and CARMINE, and PEARS'S PEARL POWDER, have now been in use by the fashionable world for more than thirty years, and are most essential to all who value personal beauty, as by their use the most beautiful complexion may be maintained. These powders are composed of the most innocent ingredients, and will be found the best preparations ever offered to those whose complexion is impaired by ill-health, or the effects of either too much confinement or exposure to the sun, &c. In packets 1s. each. May be had of all respectable Hairdressers and Perfumers. By post, fourteen stamps.

PERSIAN COTTON, or PORTABLE ROUGE, for giving a delicate rose-tint to the cheek. It is simple in its application, and so portable that it may be placed between the leaves of a small pocket-book. Price 1s. and 2s. each; by post, three stamps extra.

A. F. PEARS, 91, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

THE Teeth.—A very curious invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD, of 17, George-street, Hanover-square: it is the introduction of an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. The invention deserves the notice of the scientific, and is of importance to many persons; and those who are interested in it cannot do better than avail themselves of Mr. Howard's skill as a Dentist.

COMPLAINTS of the Stomach. Indigestion, and Sick Headache cured by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This extraordinary medicine will effect cures after every other remedy has been tried in vain. Persons suffering in any way from general debility, sick headaches, bile, stomach or liver complaints, may rest assured that a course of these pills will effect a radical cure, however bad their cases may be, as it is confidently asserted that this medicine acts so directly upon the very main-springs of life, that no disease, however severe, can resist its influence; every one, therefore, who is subject to any of the above-mentioned disorders should have recourse to Holloway's Pills.

Sold by all Druggists; and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SUMMER GOODS.

MESSRS. BAILEY and CO.

Are now offering to their customers all the new and elegant designs in French and English Barège from 6½d. per yard; with the entire Stock of a Muslin Printer, consisting of several thousand Dresses, many being last year's patterns, will be sold at 1s. 11½d. the Dress, fast colours. Ladies leaving town for the seaside will find them worthy of notice. Also a large stock of Muslin Flounced and Tucked Robes, suitable for fetes, from 6s. 11d. each.

ALBION-HOUSE, 77 and 78, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

GARNITURES DE ROBES DE BAL ET DE COUR, GUIRLANDES, BOUQUETS, &c.

BERNARD, Fleuriste de Paris, ayant composé pour cette saison un choix de modèles d'une grande nouveauté, invite respectueusement la noblesse et les dames du monde élégant à honorer son établissement d'une visite, afin qu'elles soient à mêmes d'apprécier le bon goux, la distinction et l'élégance de ses montures.—No. 306, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

THE CITY OF LONDON MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

Having completed the addition of two houses to his warehouse, the Proprietor, ROBERT TURNER, respectfully tenders his best thanks for past favours, and begs to announce his intention to continue the same simple mode of conducting business which has characterized his house for so many years past. The success of his negotiations to reduce the profit on all articles required in Mourning to the same commercial standard which regulates the value of other goods has contributed largely to the rapid increase of his business.

REPLETE with all the meritorious productions of HOME and FOREIGN industry in SHAWLS, MANTLES, SILKS, DRESSES, and MILLINERY, the CITY OF LONDON MOURNING WAREHOUSE will be found to contain a well-chosen variety in each particular department, and the prices arranged on a scale of profit the moderation of which can only be maintained by a strict adherence to ready-money principles, and the exercise of unlimited capital with the experience of years.

The work-room establishment is arranged to execute the largest order in a very few hours.

16 and 17, LUDGATE HILL. R. TURNER, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES OF TASTE.
34, OXFORD STREET.

LUCRATIVE APPOINTMENT, and consequent IMMEDIATE

CLEARANCE of the most Elegant Collection of Rare and Costly MANTLES, SHAWLS, FURS, DRESSES, &c., peremptory for TWENTY-ONE DAYS, from July 5, 1850,

34, OXFORD-STREET, opposite DEAN-STREET.

The Lease, with the Fixtures and costly Decorations, to be Sold, with Immediate Possession. For particulars apply to R. FREEMAN, Esq., Solicitor, 4, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

JAMES DOBSON and CO., 127, High-street, Borough, London,

respectfully inform their Patrons they continue executing orders in a superior manner, especially for Infants' and Children's Braided Frocks, Pelisses, Cloaks, Mantles, and all other kinds of indoor and outdoor Dresses; together with a new style of Seaside Dress, for ages from three to six years, price varying from 3s. 9d. to 15s. 9d. each. Also Blouses, Pinafores, Holland and Chambry Jackets, &c., in great variety.

A large Stock of BABY LINEN, LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S UNDER CLOTHING; together with a beautiful assortment of ROBES, FROCKS, CAMBRIC CAPS, FROCK-BODIES, HOODS, &c.

*** SOILED Robes, Frocks, and Caps at half price.

An entire new style of Ladies' Morning Dress, or Wrapper, neatly made, 5s. 6d. each; last year's patterns being 4s. each.

OBSERVE! Parcels exceeding £5 sent, carriage paid, 500 miles in a direct line.

LISTS SENT FREE BY
J. DOBSON and CO., OUTFITTERS, 127, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN BABY LINEN, &c., AT 206, OXFORD-STREET, SELLING OFF FOR THE ENLARGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PREMISES.

C. WILEY

Begs particularly to invite the attention of Ladies and the Public in general to the advantages she is determined to offer them in their purchases, during the present sale; the object being to clear out the entire Stock, preparatory to closing for a short time. The greatest bargains will be offered in Ladies' Ready-made Linen, Child-bed and Juvenile Clothing, with an extensive assortment of Dressing Gowns, Morning Dresses, Jackets, &c. &c.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, JULY 8.

Observe the Address—C. WILEY'S Outfitting and Baby Linen Establishment, 206, Oxford-street, between Orchard-street and Portman street.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

Ladies' Balbriggan, Lisle Thread, Cotton, and Silk Hose, in lace and plain, at the wholesale price by the half dozen. Also the fast Black, stamped with the maker's name; impervious to perspiration.—Address, G. ROBERTS, 183, OXFORD-STREET.

STAYS—CORSETS—STAYS!!

THE ADDRESS OF THE LARGEST DEALER IN THE WORLD IN THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS

GEORGE ROBERTS,

183, OXFORD-STREET, near DUKE-STREET, and 4, LOWNDES-TERRACE, near Sloane-street, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON.

Advantages derived by purchasing at these Houses must be evident to all ladies, no second price being made: by this system deception, extortion, and litigation being dispensed with, as every article is marked the price in plain figures, and 100 of the choicest patterns to select from, price from 4s. to 21s. Also, 50 Patterns of Girls' and Young Ladies' sizes, prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 10s.

G. R., being the only importer of the inimitable, genuine Paris-wove Corsets—the price for 18 inches, 13s., rising 6d. an inch—ladies familiar with this very quintessence of a stay need no caution against spurious makers; but those unacquainted with their luxurious qualifications, and wishing to assume grace, comfort, and economy by their adoption, will do well to apply at the fountain head, as many imitations are being sold as real, at even higher prices than the genuine article at this Establishment.

N.B. Petticoats and Dress Improvers in great variety. A descriptive Book sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of one stamp.

FURNITURE and CARPETS at a Saving of 40 per Cent.—L. and

M. WORMS invite persons furnishing to inspect their immense STOCK of superior and substantial FURNITURE, which they offer for Cash at the undermentioned prices:—Full-sized, French polished, mahogany four-post Bedsteads, 35s.; ditto, with cornice poles, &c., complete, 58s. 6d.; mahogany Dining Tables, 30s.; very superior ditto, to dine ten persons, £3. 10s.; solid top mahogany Loo Tables, 18s. 6d.; rosewood ditto, two guineas; solid rosewood Chairs, stuffed with hair, and covered with rich damask, 14s.; rosewood Couches, 48s.; elegant Spanish mahogany Couches, covered in hair, £2. 10s.; superb large size Sofas, in hair, three guineas; Easy Chairs, in morocco, 18s. 6d.; French Bedsteads, 11s. 6d.; Ottoman, forming easy chair or bedstead at pleasure, 25s.; a set mahogany Dining-room Chairs, covered in hair, 12s. 6d. each; ditto, in leather, 14s. 6d. Brussels Carpets, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 9½d.; most excellent qualities, last year's patterns, 2s. 10½d., original price 4s.; every other article at the same reduced price.—L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 110, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, and 1 to 6, THOMAS-STREET.—L. and M. Worms forward, postage free, on application, patterns of damasks for window and bed hangings, and keep a larger choice of these articles than any other house in the kingdom.

TO Ladies.—The newly-invented LADIES' DRESS TRUNK combines the advantages of Trunk and Bonnet-box, having distinct compartments for dresses, and is the lightest and most commodious article yet introduced, whilst its strength is secured by steel bars, which prevent it from losing its shape under the heaviest pressure. To be had only of W. DAY, Inventor, 353, Strand, nearly opposite Waterloo-bridge.

WARREN'S Patent Reading Stands are the most convenient articles for holding a book that have ever yet been offered to the public. Persons may read with them either sitting, standing, or reclining; the desk revolves, may be lowered or elevated at pleasure, even to a horizontal position, and makes an excellent light bed table; it stands perfectly independent, and forms an elegant piece of furniture, and being portable it may be packed in a very small compass. Price from 35s.

371, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

MASTERS and CO., Original Inventors and SOLE PATENTEES of the following scientific and useful Inventions, beg to call attention to their PATENT SODA-WATER AND AERATING APPARATUS, by the aid of which Soda Water, and all aerated waters, can be made and fully charged with carbonic acid gas in a few minutes. Price 30s. and upwards. Also, MASTERS' PATENT ICE SAFE, for preserving all provisions cool. Also, MASTERS' PATENT FREEZING MACHINE, for making Dessert Ices, &c., with or without ice. Masters' Freezing Mixture for using in his machine will produce ice in one minute in the hottest climate. Also, by Royal Letters Patent, MASTERS AND CO.'S PATENT ROTARY BUFF KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, £2. 2s., and upwards, which will clean and polish, equal to new, twelve knives in one minute, without noise or dust. Descriptive Particulars and Engravings, with upwards of 700 testimonials, forwarded on application to MASTERS and CO., 333, Oxford-street, Regent-circus, and his Depot adjoining the Polytechnic; also, at 7, Mansion-house-place, City.

THE Races and Fetes.—On these festive occasions the sun, dust, and wind are frequently sources of serious inconvenience to persons of delicate complexion. Ladies should ever be provided with ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, which will be found gratefully refreshing to the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all irritability and heat, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attendant on restored elasticity and healthful state of the skin. As a protector and restorer of the hair, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL will be found alike efficacious, guarding it from the injurious operation of the sun and dust. It is highly necessary on purchasing to see that the word "Rowland's" precedes the name of the article on the wrapper of each, as spurious imitations are abroad.

Sold by A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

PREPARED Meats for Breakfast, LUNCHEON, &c.—Smoked Brisket of Beef, Mutton and other Hams; Rolled Ox Tongues, 4s. 6d. each; Mild Bacon, 9d. per lb.; Hung Beef, 1s. per lb., &c. The above are cured and smoked upon the premises under the inspection of an experienced cook, and may be dressed and ornamented for the table free of extra charge at G. F. MOORE'S old-established Italian and Fish Sauce Warehouse, 11, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury.

Yorkshire Pies from 4s. 6d. each.

COOPER'S Aerated Water possesses the following advantages over Soda, Potash, or Carrara Water:—It may be administered at all times with safety; does not produce depression, debility, or distension of the stomach; is far more grateful and refreshing; allays thirst more effectually; does not become nauseous even after the gas is entirely driven off; and is so pure and agreeable that it requires none of the usual adjuncts, as Sherry, Hock, Brandy, &c. Price 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Manufactured by William T. Cooper, Chemist, 26, Oxford-street, London.

THE Proprietors of the Tea Establishment, 388, Oxford-street, in respectfully soliciting the support of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Heads of Families, beg to state that they were mainly induced to open the above spacious premises owing to the prevalent complaint that the prices of Tea and Coffee were more exorbitant at the West End of London than in the City. Upwards of twenty years' experience in the largest wholesale houses in London and the outports have given them a thorough knowledge of the tea plant, which will be brought into operation in all their purchases. Being fully aware that mere price, unless accompanied by quality, is a delusion, they deem it necessary to state that none but Teas of a high character will be vended by them, but at such prices for cash as they confidently expect will ensure them a large share of patronage:—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Congou	3 8	4 0	4 4	per lb.
Souchong	4 8	5 0		
Gunpowder	5 0	6 0	7 0	,,
Hyson	4 4	4 8	6 0	,,
Coffee	1 2	1 6	2 0	,,

Raw and Refined Sugars.

WILLIAMS and CO., 388, OXFORD-STREET.

THE Best Hair-Dye in Europe, free from smell, warranted not to stain the skin.—NICOLL'S SYRIAN LIQUID HAIR-DYE needs but one trial to stamp its superiority over any other dye ever brought before the public. Its use has now become general amongst the Nobility and Officers in the Army and Navy. Gentlemen may have their Whiskers dyed a beautiful Brown or Black for 2s.—the head 7s.—being a great saving of time and trouble.—Rooms purposely for dyeing, and under the superintendence of the Proprietor himself, G. NICOLL 2, Ryder's-court, Leicester-square.

ASTLEY'S Royal Amphitheatre. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Continued success of the popular Spectacle of MAZEPPA AND THE WILD HORSE, together with other Novelties of a brilliant nature in the Arena. On MONDAY, July 15, 1850, the Entertainments will commence, at seven o'clock, with MAZEPPA AND THE WILD HORSE, produced with all its original and powerful effects. Mazeppa by Mr. Hicks. To be followed by an incomparable routine of Batty's peerless feats of Equitation in the scenes of the Arena. To conclude with THE LONDON CARRIER. Box-office open from eleven till four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

This Theatre will be closed on the day appointed for the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

NEW Music for the Pianoforte.— Buttercups and Daisies, a set of easy Polkas, composed and arranged by W. Wilson.—Row Polka—Syren Polka—Four o'Clock Polka—Tramp Polka—A ride I once was taking (song)—Katty Dear—Songs of Former Times—The flower that smiles to-day—Bonny Bloodhound—I'm king of the sea—Emigrant's Bride—British Sailor's Quadrilles—Susannah Quadrilles—Bird Waltz—Highland Polka—Dearest May—Rose of Alabama—Venus Polka. All at 3d. each, or 5d. post free. Engraved in first-rate style on good paper. To prevent substitution, order Duncombe and Moon's edition, 17, Holborn, opposite Furnival's-inn. A new catalogue ready. Cheapest shop in London.

THE Continent.—A Medical Gentleman, without incumbrance, who speaks French, German, and English, is open to an ENGAGEMENT to accompany a Lady or Gentleman requiring medical care. Secrecy observed if required. An engagement as Travelling Tutor would not be objected to.—Address to B. B., care of Mr. Curtis, Surgeon, 5, Old-street, Goswell-street, London.

ALLISON and ALLISON beg to solicit an inspection of their STOCK of PIANOFORTES manufactured after the most approved designs of modern and antique furniture, in Spanish mahogany, rosewood, French walnut-tree, &c., at their Warerooms, 75, Dean-street, Soho.

PIANOFORTES.

MESSRS. HOLDERNESSE and CO., Manufacturers, 444, New Oxford-street, London, have always on SALE, at the very lowest prices for which a really good and warranted Instrument can be made, a choice Stock of New PIANOFORTES, which, for elegance of design, beauty of tone, and durability of manufacture, cannot be surpassed; and, at the present time, a variety of good Second-hand, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Wornum, and other esteemed makers, from £10; also, Double and Single Action Harps, by Erard, Erat, &c., from £5.—Every description of Musical Instruments Tuned, Repaired, and taken in Exchange.

RETICULATED Perukes, manufactured by UNWIN and ALBERT, No. 24, Piccadilly, London.—The delicate and transparent fabric upon which these beautiful specimens of the peruquean art are manufactured is a description of tulle made expressly for the inventors, to the fine meshes of which, by an ingenious process, every hair is separately attached, leaving the fine interstices open, thus giving to the hair the appearance of really growing on the head. The difference cannot be detected by the closest examination. The partings of ladies' headdresses, &c., made upon the above principle, are so thin and carefully finished at the edge that no velvet or band need be worn. These beautiful works of art are made from 30s. upwards.

MEDICINE Extraordinary!—Dr. SCOTT'S TABLETS.—"Halstead, Essex, July 4. Messrs Rudd and Co. Gentlemen,—Having derived very great benefit from a box of Dr. Scott's Tablets, I am anxious to have another box by return of post, as I am unable to procure them in this town.—Robert Hills, late of Cambridge University." To the extraordinary virtues of this medicine thousands bear testimony. For indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, gout, scrofula, impurities of the blood, eruptive and all skin diseases, acidity, nervousness, and general debility, worms in children, &c., the curative powers of Dr. SCOTT'S APERIENT TABLETS are unparalleled. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.—Agents, Rudd and Co., 151, Strand, free by post. Sold by most Venders of Patent Medicines.

HEALTH RESTORED WITHOUT MEDICINE, INCONVENIENCE, OR EXPENSE TO THE MOST ENFEEBLED OR SHATTERED CONSTITUTION BY

DU BARRY'S Revalenta Arabica Food, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies.—From the Morning Chronicle.—"It is ever a pleasing duty of a Journalist to introduce to his readers some new discovery calculated to benefit a vast portion of our fellow-creatures, which has the strongest claims upon our sympathies. It is with this feeling that we call the attention of invalids to MESSRS. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a farina which careful analysis has shown to be derived from the root of an African plant, somewhat similar to our honeysuckle. It appears to possess properties of a highly curative and delicately nutritive kind; and 50,000 testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, and ulceration of the stomach, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, scurvy, fever, and ague, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, bronchitis, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled." It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alex. Stuart, of Ross (a cure of three years' nervousness); Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., who was cured of 27 years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering 60 years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks (a cure of functional disorders); the Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk—recording the cure of his servant from eight years' dyspepsia in an aggravated form, accompanied with spasms in the stomach and chest, vomiting after eating, and extreme debility; Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, Bromley, recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy; the Reverend Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds (a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms, and daily vomitings); Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Captain Allen, recording the cure of epileptic fits; Drs. Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon 96th Regiment (a cure of dropsy); James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth (a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility); J. Smyth, Esq., 37, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; Cornelius O'Sullivan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dublin, a perfect cure of 30 years' indescribable agony; and 50,000 other well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned.—A full report of important cures to the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis, by Du Barry and Co.—In canisters, with full instructions—weighing 11b., at 2s. 9d., 2lb., at 4s. 6d.; 5lb., at 11s.; 12lb., at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb., 33s.; 5lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free).—Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Barclay; Edwards; Sutton; Rumsey; Sanger; and Hannay; and through all Grocers, Chemists, Medicine Venders, and Booksellers in the kingdom.

CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of their firm, have been so closely imitated, that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Lentil Powder, Real Arabian Revalenta, or other spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oat meal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though good food for the healthy, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.

THOUSANDS of elegant Muslin Dresses are now offering at 2s. 11½d. the Dress; or any length cut at 4½d. the yard. They are the newest patterns, fast colours, and cannot be had elsewhere. By sending three shillings' worth of postage stamps, a Dress, in any of the fashionable colours, namely, chocolate, blue, pink, lilac, green, black and white, or plain black, with an assortment of patterns, will be forwarded. Beautiful Long Cloth or Shirting Calico, twelve yards for 2s. 11d.; prime Irish Linen, at 8½d.; and a rich Black Ducape Silk Dress for 23s. 6d. Merchants and wholesale buyers will find this a desirable opportunity.

Address—ROWLAND HOOPER, Muslin Printer, 52, Oxford-street.

THE MANTLE FOR THE SEASON.

THE Registered One Guinea Mantle, made of rich Glacé or Watered Silk, and trimmed with French hemmed or pinked frills and lace, can only be obtained at J. R. SMITH and CO.'S, 133 and 134, Tottenham-court-road.

Ladies residing in the country, by sending a Post-office order for 22s. 6d., will have a Mantle of any size forwarded by return, carefully packed in a box, carriage free. Or, on application, an Engraving of the Mantle will be sent, with directions for self-measurement, and various patterns of silks, with the prices attached.

MOURNING.—Ready-made Flounced and Tucked DRESSES, in Silks, Barèges, Balzarines, and Printed Muslins; Mantles and Shawls.—To be seen at CAMERON and VIALL'S, 50, Oxford-street.

TO Ladies leaving Town.—Selling Off, at a great reduction, the Summer Stock of SILKS, Shawls, Mantles, Barèges, Balzarines, Organdies, Printed Muslins, and Cambrics. Several hundred ready-made Flounced, Tucked, and Robed Dresses in all the above fabrics. Many of these willl be found most useful dresses for the seaside. A cheap lot of Ribbons, Hosiery, and Gloves. Parasols at half-price. The whole of the Summer Stock has been remarked in plain figures, at a considerable reduction.

Please to observe the Address—CAMERON and VIALL, 50, Oxford-street.

AN Extremely large Assortment of all the new, elegant, and fashionable Materials for LADIES' SUMMER DRESS will be found in the Dress Show-room at Regent House (ALLISON'S), 240 and 242, Regent-street.

REMARKABLY Cheap Ribbons.—A large parcel has just been received from Paris, containing rich Brocades, handsome Chinés, and the elegant straw-edged Ribbons. The latter will be sold at 1s. 0½d., hitherto not less than 1s. 10d. and 2s.; and Brocaded Ribbons at 9¾d., worth 1s. 6d.

Regent House (ALLISON'S), 240 and 242, Regent-street.

MANTLES for Summer Wear, of black glacé, acier, and lavender Silks, adapted for the carriage or promenade. These novelties are prepared with the accustomed good taste of the artistes who supply the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE with designs, and it is to be observed the Stock is equally complete, both of mourning apparel and the varieties in demand by ladies not necessarily in black. Superiority in mode of execution in articles trimmed with crape may at all times be relied on, at the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street—W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

MILLINERY.—The Patrons of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE are respectfully informed that the Show-rooms of this establishment are replete with some exquisite Novelties, comprising black, grey, and white bonnets, caps, coiffures, &c., canezous, collars, jet ornaments, and various articles of taste adapted for mourning wear, and also for ladies not necessarily in mourning. The general character of the millinery exhibited this season will, it is confidently trusted, ensure a continuance of that high patronage which has hitherto been awarded to the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street—W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

PARUPHANTON Black Silk, registered according to act of Parliament, and to be had only at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street. This silk possesses the strongest recommendation to public patronage on account of its neatness and novelty, and being more durable than any silk yet manufactured. It is alike on both sides, its colour is brilliantly jet and permanent, and the price is extremely moderate. Any person infringing the proprietor's legal privilege, according to 5 and 6 Vic., cap. c., sec. 6, will be liable to an action at law.—W. C. JAY, Proprietor, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

MOURNING.—Court, Family, and COMPLIMENTARY.—The Proprietor of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE begs respectfully to remind Families whose bereavements compel them to adopt Mourning Attire, that every article of the very best description requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at this establishment at a moment's notice. Estimates for servants' mourning, affording a great saving to families, are furnished; whilst the habitual attendance of experienced assistants (including dressmakers and milliners) enables them to suggest or supply every necessary for the occasion, and suited to any grade or condition of the community. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required will ensure its being sent forthwith, either in town or into the country, and on the most reasonable terms.—W. C. JAY, Proprietor, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

DRAWN Silk and Satin Bonnets, 4s. 9d. each; Chip, Straw, and Leghorn Bonnets and Hats, 1s. to 21s.; Lace, Tulle, Areophane, and Batiste Bonnets, 1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Mourning, Crape, and Widows' Bonnets, 3s. to 13s.; Net, Willow, and Wire Shapes, 4d. to 3s. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Caps, Fringes, &c. At BABB'S Warehouse, 296, High Holborn, near Chancery-lane. A Saleswoman and Assistant Wanted.

CLOSE of the Season.—All the Silks, Barèges, Muslins, Mantles, and Shawls at the London Silk Establishment are now REDUCED, and offering to Ladies before leaving town. During the week most decided bargains in Ribbons, Hose, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, with all fancy and summer Stock, at nearly half price. Of 500 beautiful Chiné Barège Dresses, 17 yards, with three deep silk flounces, at 11s. 9d., cost 25s.

Address—JOHN BROWN, 137, Oxford-street, near Old Cavendish-street.

JUPON Chemise, Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, June 4, 1850.—Messrs. GODSELL and SON beg to invite the attention of Ladies to their new invention. The price is the same as the ordinary Chemise, but the comfort and durability far surpass any other that has yet been made. Only to be obtained at their Outfitting Warehouse, 206, Regent-street, opposite Conduit-street. Marriage orders executed in the first style of fashion.

TO Ladies of Taste.—Hughes's Andaluza, BOUDOIR and BREAKFAST ROBE, the most charming novelty of the season, is daily increasing in fashionable estimation, and merits inspection. TROUSSEAUX à la mode de Paris, from £10 to £100, are promptly executed in the most recherché style; also complete EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS, including their unique and celebrated "BOUQUETIN UNDER-CLOTHING," indispensable to every élégante. Hughes's Ladies and Family overland India Outfit and Infants' Clothing Warehouse 203, Regent-street.

NO. 269, Regent-street.—Mrs. Smith (successor to Madame White) begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that her SHOW ROOM is now replete with every novelty for the present season in Parisian Millinery, Fancy Straw, Chip Bonnets, &c. Wedding and mourning orders executed with promptness and punctuality.

WEDDING Orders and General Outfits executed in the first style of Fashion, at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, with an extensive assortment of Ladies' Under-clothing, Chemises, Night Dresses, Caps, Morning Robes, Dressing Gowns in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Frocks, Pelisses, Hosiery, and Under-clothing of every description, which will be offered at the lowest prices for ready money. Ladies and Gentlemen requiring Wedding or General Outfits will find every article requisite for themselves and families, at a very considerable saving of expense, at Mrs. NORTON'S LINEN WAREHOUSE, 72, Strand.

CLEARING OUT!

THE WHOLE OF

Messrs. BEECH and BERRALL'S

SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS, MUSLINS, BALZARINES, BAREGES, &c. &c.,

At an Immense Reduction in Price, previous to Stock-taking.

Elegant Printed Muslins (warranted fast colours), marked down to 4¾d., 5¾d., and 6½d. per yard.

Beautiful designs in Balzarines and Barèges are now selling at 6¾d. and 9½d. per yard, many of which have been sold at twice the money.

The best plain French Barèges, in Black and all Colours, at 1s. 0½d. per yard.

All the leading Shades and Styles in Plain Glacé Silks, Striped, Checked, and Brocaded ditto, now reduced to 1s. 9½d., 1s. 11½d., and 2s. 4½d. per yard.

Plain Black Silks, Ducapes, Satinettes, Watered Silks, Damask and Brocaded ditto, and Black Dress Satins, for which this Establishment has gained so much celebrity, are now being offered at one third less than the usual prices.

Every Requisite for FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.

Patterns of the above sent for inspection to any part free of postage.

Address—BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, EDGWARE-ROAD.

N.B.—All Parcels to the amount of £5 forwarded to any part of the country carriage paid.

TO LADIES.

MESSRS. WHITE and FINLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE AND BRADLEY, SILKMERCERS TO HER MAJESTY AND THE COURT,

192, REGENT-STREET,

respectfully beg to inform their Patrons and Ladies generally, that, in order to make room for their Autumn purchases, they have gone through their extensive Stock of Summer Goods, and made a general reduction in the prices, and in many instances, particularly the French Goods (only recently bought), are marked at a trifling advance upon cost price, owing to the circumstance of the Season having so suddenly terminated. The articles comprise Silks, Satins, Moirè Antiques, Chinés, Barèges, and Muslin Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, &c., with many other choice fabrics of that superior style and material peculiar to their well-known house.

The MANTLE and SHAWL DEPARTMENT has also undergone a revision of prices, and Messrs. White and Finley, having devoted particular attention to this branch of their business, can assure Ladies that no Establishment in London can show a more complete assortment of these articles of outdoor Dress, which are designed by first-rate talent, with every regard to style, novelty, and good taste.

WHITE AND FINLEY, 192, REGENT-STREET.

Patterns to the Country free.

AT WARWICK HOUSE, 144, REGENT-STREET.

THE MOURNING.—Ladies will find at Warwick House a good assortment of the proper MOURNING at very moderate prices. A good collection of Cheap MUSLINS and BRITISH BAREGE, "warranted to wear," at 10½d. a yard. Also the Manteau Matinée, suitable for the Mourning, at 14s. 9d. each.

AT WARWICK HOUSE, 144, REGENT-STREET.—CLOSE of the SEASON.—CHEAP GOODS.—Ladies leaving town will find at Warwick House a large collection of cheap goods, viz., Silks, Morning and Walking Dresses, Mantles, Shawls, and unusually cheap Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and Haberdashery. Sold, "as usual," at a very moderate profit. Also the Manteau Matinée, suitable for the garden or seaside, "the colours being fast." Price 14s. 9d. each.

MERRETT, SIMES, and MERRETT.

SILKS, BAREGES, MUSLINS, AND LACE.

W. W. SHEATH, 264, REGENT-STREET,

Begs to announce that he is selling the

Richest Moire Antique Silks at 5½ guineas the dress.
Very rich Glacé Poult de Soies, 35s. the dress.
Striped and Check Glacés, at 25s. 6d. and 20s. the dress.
Superior French Barèges, 9½d., 11½d., 1s. 2½d. per yard.
Ditto, plain (in every colour), 1s. 2½d. per yard.
Fashionable Organdie Muslins, 9½d., 1s. 0½d., and 1s. 3½d. per yard.
The best English ditto, 6¾d. per yard.

COURT, FAMILY, AND COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Rich Black and Steel Glacé Silks, 35s. the dress.
Rich Black Gros Royals, 35s. the dress.
Very Rich Black Venetian Silk, 65s. the dress.
Rich Black and White Watered Silk, 42s. the dress.
Excellent Black Ducapes, 24s. the dress.
Superior Black Brochè Barèges, 9½d. per yard.
Plain Ditto, 1s. per yard.

Patterns sent (post free) to any part of the kingdom.

Address—W. W. SHEATH, 264, REGENT-STREET.

CHEAP SILKS, MUSLINS, BAREGES, MANTLES, AND FAMILY MOURNING.

STAGG and MANTLE

Are now offering very Great Bargains in SILKS, BAREGES, RIBBONS, &c., and beg to solicit an inspection of their immense STOCK, which, for extent, quality, and cheapness, cannot be equalled by any Establishment in London.

Beautiful Fancy and Glacé Silks, 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 2d. | Fast Black Ducapes, 1s. 6½d.
Very rich Brocades (¾ wide), 3s. 11½d., real value 6s. 9d. | A large lot of Black Satinettes, 1s. 9½d.

Black Watered Silks, Ottomans, Damasks, &c. &c., very cheap.
1500 pieces of Printed Organdie Muslins, at 5¾d. per yard (warranted fast colours), usual price 9¾d.
Several lots of French Ribbons at nearly half their value.
Very wide Lutestring Ribbons, 6¾d. per yard, worth 1s. 0½d.
Patterns of Silks forwarded for inspection to any part, postage free.

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.—A selection can be made from 2000 of the most elegant and becoming Shapes in Mantles.
FRENCH BAREGE SHAWLS (four yards long), 6s. 9d. and 12s. 9d., usually sold at 11s. 6d. and 21s.

MOURNING.

Ladies in want of Mourning Goods are requested to write to STAGG and MANTLE for patterns, which will be forwarded postage free.

STAGG and MANTLE feel confident Ladies will effect a great saving by purchasing from their largely-assorted Stock, and respectfully invite a comparison of the qualities and prices with their previous purchases.

STAGG and MANTLE, 1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

GORGEOUS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, and LINEN-DRAPERY GOODS.

HATTON, RITCHIE, AND CUMMING

Have the honour to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, that they are now selling off the following lots of the two Insolvent Stocks bought of Mr. Everett, accountant, of No. 35, King-street, Cheapside, at the unprecedentsd discount of 57½ and 48 per cent. from the cost price.

GORGEOUS SILKS.—Lot 151. 190 Dresses, very superb Spitalfields Brocade, specially manufactured for the Drawing-room, according to the Queen's command, 63s. the full robe, have been sold within a month for 10 guineas.—Lot 152. 200 very rich Pompadour Brocade Dresses, at 31s. 6d. the robe, original price 4 guineas.—Lot 153. 120 Dresses, rich Pekin Broché, very recherché in style, being the first ever imported, price 49s. 6d. the full robe, would be cheap at 7 guineas.—Lot 154. 130 pieces, full ¾ wide, Glacé, Camelion, at 2s. 2½d. per yard, cost the manufacturer 3s. 9d. per yard.—Lot 156. 45 pieces, richest French Glacé, full ¾ wide, at 4s. 11d. per yard, usual selling price 7s. 11d.—Lot 161. 20 pieces of rich ¾ wide Ducapes, the colour being pink straw, sky crimson, pale green, and white, at 2s. 11½d. per yard, worth 4s. 6d.—Lot 157. 40 pieces of Figured Stripe Glacé Spitalfields Fancy Silks, at 1s. 6½d. per yard, the lowest price ever before sold 2s. 9½d.—Lot 158. 20 pieces of rich French and Spitalfields Black Satins, full ¾ wide, from 3s. 11d. per yard: this lot will be found full 50 per cent. under the market.—Lot 162. Many hundred plain and figured made-up Silk Skirts, in every style of fashion, from 31s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.; this lot is well worth attention.

SUMMER DRESSES.—Lot 374. About 3580 Wool Barèges, simple patterns, single colours on white grounds, 8¾d., usual price 1s. 4d.—Lot 378. 9000 yards richest Oriental designs in full chintz, pine, and other handsome patterns, on white, green, violet, blue, and amber grounds, 8½d., usual price 2s.—Lot 386. 650 dresses, richest and most distingué French Muslins imported, all 1s. 0½d. per yard, or 12s. 6d. the dress of twelve yards; these will be recognised as the 21s. 6d. dresses of the season.—Lot 398. 2360 yards Printed Llama Cloths, all wool, single colours, 1s. 0½d. the yard, worth 1s. 9d.—Lot 402. 760 yards ditto richest Chintz, on white grounds, 1s. 2½d. a yard, cost 2s. 6d.

TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN, AND SHEETINGS.—Lot 1021. Several hundred rich Double Damask Cloths, from 3½ to 7 yards long, usual price from 1 to 3 guineas, now 8s. 9d. to 35s., none higher.—Lot 1022. A large lot of Double Damask Breakfast and Dinner Napkins at an equal reduction.—Lot 1034. About 850 pieces Charley Irish Linens, 11½d., usual price 1s. 5½d. a yard.—Lot 1038. 46 pieces real Barnsley Sheetings, all linen, 6s. 11d. the pair, usual price 10s. 9d.—Lot 1039. 49 pieces ditto, full 3 yards wide, 11s. 9d. the pair, usual price 22s. 6d.—Lot 1040. 27 pieces real Russia Sheeting, 3½ yards, 21s. the pair, usual price 42s.—Lot 1048. 6 bales medical rubber Huckaback, 4¾d., worth 8½d.—Nottingham Lace and Swiss Curtains, Counterpanes, Quilts, Glass Cloths, and all kinds of Household Linen at a corresponding reduction.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.—1124 elegant Mantles, elaborately trimmed in Watered Silks, Satins, Gros Royale, and Glacé, 21s., usual price 50s.; 530 real Genoa Velvet, in every shape, from 42s. to 60s., the lowest of which actually cost 105s. An assemblage of the most gorgeous Brocade Jacquets and Mantillas at little more than nominal prices, commencing at 21s., never before seen in England. Particular attention is requested to the stock of Travelling Cloaks, in every variety, at 12s. 6d. Fur Carriage Cloaks, lined throughout, and trimmed with fur, 42s. 750 French Barège Long Shawls, 5 yards long by 2¼ wide, 12s. 9d., usual price 2 guineas. 1070 magnificent Long Shawls, most elaborately worked in every colour, 2½ guineas, worth 7½ guineas. 97 of the richest pure Cashmere Shawls, of the designs which gained the prize at the grand exhibition in Paris, all 7½ guineas, never before sold for less than £25.

COURT, FAMILY, and COMPLIMENTERY MOURNING of every description adapted to the present season and circumstances.

HATTON, RITCHIE, and CUMMING, 111, OXFORD-STREET; 274, REGENT-STREET; and 272, REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET (forming one complete Establishment), near the Polytechnic.

NICHOLAS JAY and CO.

Respectfully invite attention to

THE METROPOLITAN MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

187, OXFORD-STREET,

Situated between Orchard and Duke Streets.

The above establishment is appropriated to the exclusive sale and preparation of Mourning Apparel, suitable for either widowhood or the degrees respectively of relationship or the household, or for tributary wear.

The Proprietors, having had many years' experience in the Trade, feel satisfied that they are able to supply the Public with every article requisite for Family, Complimentary, and Servants' Mourning, on such terms as will ensure to them a liberal share of patronage.

The Stock consists of choice Silks of every description, for Mourning or Half Mourning, Paramattas, Alpacas, Cobourgs, French Merinos, French Twills, Orleans, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c.

The Show Rooms contain Mantles and Millinery of the newest design, Jewellery, Collars, Cuffs, and Flowers, with an assortment of ready-made Skirts, in fabrics of both French and English manufacture, of the best-selected qualities and in great variety.

OBSERVE—BETWEEN ORCHARD-STREET AND DUKE-STREET.

WORTH A TRIAL.—PASSAM, SMITH, and CO.'S fine strong rough full-bodied Congo, at 4s. per lb.; fine true rich and strong Souchong, at 4s. 4d.; and their extraordinary Lapsang, at 4s. 10d.; also their fine strong Hyson, at 4s. 10d.; superfine Hyson, at 5s. 4d.; and choice Cowslip Hyson, at 5s. 10d. per lb., in air-tight lead packages of three and four lb. each, canisters of seven and fourteen lb. each, and half-chests and chests, purchasers of which have the over-weights allowed, reducing the price of the finer sorts more than 2d. per lb. In addition to the above, Passam, Smith, and Co. recommend their celebrated compressed Coffees in two-lb canisters, from 2s. 8d. upwards. Parcels of seven lb. forwarded carriage free to all parts of the United Kingdom.—No house in London sells finer Teas or Coffee than this Establishment.—1, Coventry-street, Haymarket, London.

GREAT Display of Dresses and Shawls NEXT WEEK at BROOKS'S, 105 and 106, Borough (opposite Union-street).—The lateness of the season this year has reduced prices more than one-half; manufacturers having more goods on hand than the demand can possibly reach. Muslin Dresses from 1s. 11d. to 3s. 9d. the dress of twelve yards; Cashmere Dresses from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. the dress of eleven yards, many being patterns selling elsewhere at one guinea; Barège and Lustre Dresses, from 3s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. the dress of twelve yards; Summer Shawls in immense variety, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each; splendid Barège Scarf Shawls, four yards long, and newest styles, at from 7s. 6d. to 15s. each.

Brooks and Co. purchase more than half the bankrupts' stocks sold through that court, and sell all goods at a fixed small profit, independent of the real value.

BROOKS and COMPANY, 105 and 106, Borough (one door from King-street, and opposite the end of Union-street).

WANTED, Left-off Clothes to any amount, either in large or small quantities, of every description, in good and inferior condition. Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above to dispose of will have the full value given in cash by addressing a line to Mrs. WALKER, 3, Homer-street, New-road, Edgware-road. Parcels from the country, the utmost value remitted by return of post.

WANTED Ladies' and Gentlemen's LEFT-OFF CLOTHES in good or inferior condition; also Naval and Military Uniforms, Court Suits, Oriental Costumes, Old Brocades, Silk and Satin Damask, Point Lace, India Shawls, Jewellery, Books, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen having any quantity of the above articles to dispose off will find the full value given in ready cash, and meet with punctual and respectable attendance, at any time or distance, on addressing, pre-paid, to Mr. or Mrs. HUTCHINSON, 17, Dean-street, High Holborn. Parcels from the country received, and the full value immediately remitted by post-office order. Established 1840.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Ladies or Gentlemen's, in large or small quantities, of good or inferior description; also naval and military uniforms, court suits, fancy dresses, oriental costumes, old-fashioned brocades, silk and satin damask, point lace, India shawls, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen having any of the above articles for SALE wlll find the utmost value in cash will be given, and punctually attended to at their residences, by a letter, post paid, addressed to Mr. or Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand.

N.B. All parcels from the country will be punctually attended to, and a post-office order will be remitted by return of post.—Naval and Military officers' outfits bought.

Established in 1801.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress-making.—Mrs. HOWELL, 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dressmaking in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in six lessons, for one guinea. Millinery Rooms. Paper Models. Where may be had, symmetrical Designs for the use of Dressmakers.

An Apprentice and an Improver Wanted.

. Please to observe the Number, 304.

FRENCH Stays and Corsets.— Another Arrival of FRENCH STAYS and CORSETS.—WILLIAM FUGLER is again enabled to submit to Ladies several Cases of Coutil and Wove Stays, from the first manufacturers in Paris. Good Coutil Stays, warranted to fit the figure, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., to 10s.; Paris Wove, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; and the original Werley's Wove, best quality imported, 11s. for eighteen inches, rising 1s. per inch.

WILLIAM FUGLER, 522, NEW OXFORD-STREET.

WHOLESALE Papier Mache and Japan Manufacture.—Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Writing Tables, Cabinets, Fire and Hand Screens, Work Tables; Card, Letter, Netting, and Glove Boxes; Inkstands, Work Boxes, Folios, Teatrays, &c. Ladies' work beautifully varnished and polished. Merchants supplied cheaper than at any other house. Pearl and Rough Goods cheaper than any house in London.

N.B. Lessons given, and materials provided at trade price, at E. BROWN'S, 120, Long-acre.

NONE BUT GOOD ARTICLES CAN BE CHEAP.

BERRALL and SON, Bootmakers, 60, Marylebone-lane, being the manufacturers, can warrant the quality of all their articles, while the prices are so truly economic as to defy competition. Ladies' Elastic Boots, 8s. 6d.; Satin Shoes, 3s. 6d., &c. &c.

NEW Pattern Carpets and Swiss CURTAINS.—The largest, cheapest, and best assorted Stock in London of the above Goods is now on Show at W. TARN and CO.'S New Warehouses, 2, Newington-causeway; and 2, 3, 4, and 5, New Kent-road, opposite the Elephant and Castle.

LADIES' Fancy Work.—All Kinds of Fancy Work set in Papier Maché for Drawing-rooms, Chairs, Settees, Stools, Ottomans, Screens, &c.; and Ladies' own Papier Maché Work finished, varnished, and beautifully decorated by Messrs. MACK and JOHNSON, Papier Maché Manufacturers, 1 and 2, Mortimer-market, Tottenham-court-road, London.

N.B. Lessons given, and materials provided at cost price.—Country orders executed within ten miles of London carriage free.

TO the Ladies.—Hooks and Eyes ABOLISHED.—An invention has just been secured by which the dozen or two Hooks and Eyes now used for fastening ladies' dresses can be exchanged for one. This invention can be applied or removed with little or no trouble to muslins or other wishing dresses, makes even a BADLY-CUT dress FIT WELL, and affords more comfort to the wearer than anything produced yet. For the corset it is admirable, superseding the lace. Can be purchased at 503, New Oxford-street.—Price: Steel, 1s.; German silver, 1s. 6d. and 2s., each.—The trade supplied.

HAWLEY AND CO.'S LADIES' WATCHES.

HAWLEY and CO. respectfully solicit the favour of an inspection of their New and Elegant Assortment of LADIES' GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, manufactured with all the latest improvements, properly jewelled and carefully regulated, Dials and Cases elaborately engraved and chased, WARRANTED to keep correct time,—Gold, £5. 15s.; Silver, £3. 5s. Ladies' Gold NECK-CHAINS for their weight in SOVEREIGNS. Watches forwarded, per post, upon receipt of Post-office order for the amount.

HAWLEY and CO., 284, High Holborn, Sons of the late Thomas Hawley, of 75, Strand. OBSERVE—The only GENUINE Watchmakers of the name in London.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

BY her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—A. BOURA, French Dyer and Scourer (de Paris) 31, Rathbone-place, Oxford street, London, the original importer and improver of the Steam Process for Cleaning Silk, Satin, Poplin, Merino, Mousseline de Laine, and Chalis Dresses, without unpicking. Every description of Silk, Waistcoat, Trousers, Coat, Cravat, Gloves, Parasol, Shawl, Merino, Cachmere, Embroidery, Blonde, Gauze, Crape, Velvet, Curtain, Furniture, Carpet, &c., cleaned and dyed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public. Shawl ground or centre dyed black, without injuring the border. Spots of Grease, Oil, Wax, &c., taken out of any article of Silk, Satin, Poplin, Velvet, and every other material, without cleaning the whole.—No connection with any other house.

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